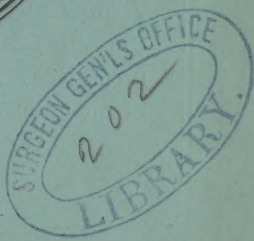


Bromo Chloralum xx



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RECENT COMMUNICATIONS

CONCERNING THE USE OF

BROMO-CHLORALUM

FOR

SANITARY, HYGIENIC AND MEDICAL PURPOSES.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE,
CHICAGO, ILL., June 3, 1881. }

GENTLEMEN:—I have tested Bromo-Chloralum both in private practice and in the College Museum and find it an excellent disinfectant, superior to any I have ever had an opportunity to test.

Very respectfully, E. P. MURDOCK, *Curator.*

JEFFERSON COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1881. }

GENTLEMEN:—I am very much pleased with the effectiveness of Bromo-Chloralum in the cases in which I have employed it. I am prescribing it with the happiest results.

Very respectfully,
W. J. MCCONNELL, *Chief of Surgical Clinic.*

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL,
CHICAGO, ILL., July 20, 1881. }

GENTLEMEN:—We have used your Bromo-Chloralum with marked success and satisfaction as an antiseptic, and also as a disinfectant and deodorizer. We are greatly pleased with its action and results.

Yours, etc., W. S. GEE, *Resident Surgeon.*

Cancer.

BENNETT MEDICAL COLLEGE,
CHICAGO, ILL., July 18, 1881. }

GENTLEMEN:—I have used Bromo-Chloralum as a disinfectant and preservative in the dissecting room with very satisfactory results. Also as an application in a case of Scirrhus Cancer, completely destroying all odor from the tumor and giving unspeakable relief to my patient.

Yours very truly, H. S. TUCKER, *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

WESTERN OLD PEOPLE'S HOME,
CHICAGO, ILL., June 28, 1881. }

GENTLEMEN:—After giving your Bromo-Chloralum a thorough trial I am pleased to attest its unusual claims to popular favor. I cheerfully commend it as an odorless, non-poisonous and powerful disinfectant, accomplishing effectually all you claim for it in the most satisfactory manner. The extensive use of your fragrant Bromodyne as an antiseptic and emollient has been attended with results unqualifidely gratifying. They merit all the commendations that can be given them—they are simply super-excellent.

Yours respectfully, MRS. S. A. SHANKLAND.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH,
CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1880. }

GENTLEMEN:—I regard Bromo-Chloralum as an excellent general disinfectant when used intelligently. I know that it satisfactorily preserves the bodies of the dead, when freely injected into the thoracic and abdominal cavities.

Respectfully,
OSCAR C. D. WOLF, M. D., *Commissioner of Health.*

Diphtheria.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 1, 1881.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used Bromo-Chloralum in my practice for a number of years, and have found it a valuable remedy in Diphtheria. I apply it in some cases full strength. Very respectfully, J. W. MARLEY, M. D.

Bromo-Chloralum in Burns.

BY H. D. JONES, M. D., EAST CHATHAM, N. Y.

I was called recently to a case that occurred in New Britain, Columbia Co., N. Y., in the family of Mr. Dan'l Egan—one of whose children, two years old, had accidentally fallen into a tub of boiling water and was severely scalded all over the lower extremities. Former experience in the use of the Bromo-Chloralum in such cases immediately suggested its use. I at once applied cloths saturated with it, keeping them constantly moist, and in a very short time the little sufferer was entirely relieved, and in a few days no scar or trace was visible. I cannot too highly commend this invaluable preparation in the treatment of burns or scalds.

Puerperal Fever.

Extract from letter of the late PROF. PEASLEE.

"I am under obligation to you for calling attention to the use of the Bromo in Puerperal Fever. I used it freely in the case I conversed with you about, and concerning which I was so anxious. I had the nurse syringe the parts thoroughly, several times a day. The lady on the first application remarked, 'Doctor, what are you using? it is so cooling and grateful.' I never had a patient with this disease recover so rapidly, and believe the disease can be cut short and the epidemic form we often have to meet can be prevented by its use in all cases of confinement, and particularly puerperal fever.

It is a disease the physician always fears. I shall take great pleasure in calling the attention of the profession to it."

Small-Pox.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5th, 1880.

The undersigned, having made use of "Bromo-Chloralum" in several cases of SMALL-POX, and being thoroughly satisfied with the result, would recommend its use in families and institutions as a powerful prevention against Small-Pox and other contagious diseases. I have used it in a case of virulent Small-Pox, and at the end of four days the child was out of danger.

DR. J. R. GIROUX,

Member of Board of Health, St. Cunegonde, P. Q.

Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever.

CHICAGO, June 3, 1881.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used your Bromo-Chloralum in my practice for the past two years as a disinfectant in the treatment of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever with gratifying success. I am highly pleased with it also as a local application in the treatment of indolent ulcers.

Respectfully yours,

WM. H. BRADLEY, M. D.

Tonsilitis.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1881.

GENTLEMEN:—I consider Bromo-Chloralum the best disinfectant at present known. I have used it also in inflammation of the mouth and throat and in tonsilitis with excellent results.

Truly yours,

JOHN T. GRAY, M. D.

Gangrene.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 2, 1881.

GENTLEMEN:—I take pleasure in saying that I have used Bromo-Chloralum in a severe and very extreme case of gangrene with the greatest satisfaction, greatly preferring it to carbolic acid.

Yours truly,

LOUISE A. DICKERSON.

I can corroborate fully the commendation of Dr. Dickerson as to the efficacy and pleasant character of Bromo-Chloralum as a disinfectant.

Yours truly,

A. REEVES JACKSON, M. D.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1881.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used Bromo-Chloralum in many cases of Ulcer and Gangrene with most marked success. I consider it an unequalled remedy, that should be generally used by our profession.

Very respectfully,

F. E. COOK, M. D.

Ulcers and Affections of Throat.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 30, 1880.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used Bromo-Chloralum extensively as a disinfectant, etc., and know of nothing that equals it for general use as such. Used as an external application in diseases of the skin, syphilitic ulcers, and many affections of the throat, I have found it cleansing, healing and antiseptic.

Very truly yours,

C. C. HIGGINS, M. D.

Leucorrhœa.

CHICAGO, June 10, 1881.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been using Bromo-Chloralum for some time in my practice, and in the following cases it has proved most satisfactory: As a lotion to indolent ulcers, and as a vaginal injection in leucorrhœa diluted one part to six of distilled water. I have also used it in the form of your Bromodyne in surgical dressing, &c. In every case I can speak of its efficacy in the highest and most unqualified terms.

Yours, &c.,

A. C. SAVAGE, M. D.

Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Small Pox.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 1, 1881.

GENTLEMEN:—I have used Bromo-Chloralum with most gratifying success in Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Small Pox. In Small Pox I have the patient inhale it every hour; not so often in Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. In the absence of an atomizer, I use a sponge or a cloth saturated with the Bromo. I never think I can successfully treat a case of either of the above diseases without employing Bromo. Very respectfully,

SARAH A. BOLTON, M. D.

Important to Smokers.

HINSDALE, ILL., July 30, 1881.

GENTLEMEN: I find pleasure in attesting the wonderful efficacy of Bromo-Chloralum, both as a medicine and as a disinfectant. It works like a charm. A few drops in water have cured my children of *summer complaint*. I can rinse my mouth with a few drops of it in a glass of water after smoking a *rank cigar* or *eating onions*, and my wife will kiss my lips without holding her nose. It will restore to sweetness stale meat and strong butter, rendering it palatable.

Very truly yours,

O. M. PACKARD.

Bromo a Soothing Application.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 1, 1881.

GENTLEMEN: The use of Bromo-Chloralum for several months as a disinfectant in my house, also as a soothing application for irritation of the skin, and in inflammations, justifies me in indorsing it as an indispensable comfort of life that should be kept in every household. It is a splendid thing to have in the house. Respectfully,

W. I. LAWRENCE, *Dentist.*

Ringworm.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 20, 1881.

GENTLEMEN: I have suffered intolerable annoyance for several years from what I supposed to be ringworm. It continued to spread until it covered a space of five inches diameter on my chest. Bethinking myself to try the application to it of Bromo-Chloralum, I did so with surprising and most agreeable results. By using the Bromo in a diluted state for a period of two weeks it completely eradicated all signs of the disease, and I am well again.

I am gratefully yours, &c.,

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN.

For Animals.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 28, 1881.

GENTLEMEN: I have used Bromo-Chloralum for the past year as a local application on both myself and my favorite horse with surprisingly good results. No well-regulated family or stable should in my judgment be without it.

Respectfully,

A. J. BURBANK.

As a Preserver.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 17, 1880.

GENTLEMEN:—During this season we have been using Bromo-Chloralum in our business as undertakers, and regard it an excellent disinfectant and preserver.

Respectfully,

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN.

After Death.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 17, 1880.

GENTLEMEN:—I have tried Bromo-Chloralum in the injection of a corpse sent East from Chicago. I am informed by the friends of the deceased that the remains were in a perfect state of preservation the day of the funeral—some six days after death.

Respectfully yours,

G. A. ELTON.

Scalds and Burns.

CHICAGO, June 1, 1881.

GENTLEMEN:—I have recently had occasion to test Bromo-Chloralum. Our seven months old boy was scalded by the upsetting of a pot of tea. We immediately applied the Bromo, which took out all the fire and relieved him from pain at once. We think it the best article ever used.

Yours truly,

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, *Undertaker.*

Incipient Dysentery.

MIDDLEBURY, CONN., July 12th, 1880.

I have used the Bromo-Chloralum in a case of Incipient Dysentery with good results.

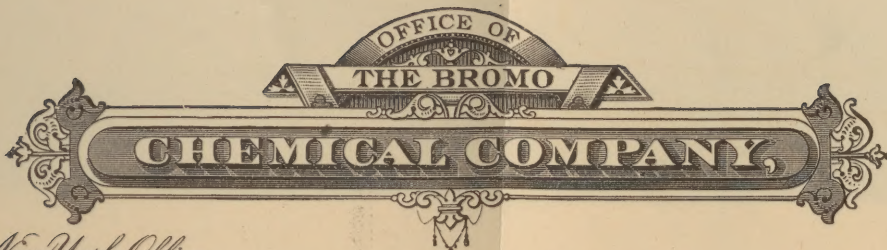
M. De FOUST, JR., M. D.

ADDRESS:

BROMO-CHEMICAL CO.,

New Lebanon, N. Y., and

24 Liberty Street, New York.



*New York Office
24 Liberty St.*

New Lebanon, N.Y. _____, 188

DEAR SIR:

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION TO THE ENCLOSED PAMPHLET ON THE MEDICAL AND OTHER USES OF BROMO CHLORALUM.

THIS ARTICLE, BEING NON-POISONOUS, IS ADAPTED TO A GREAT DIVERSITY OF USES IN PRACTICE, AND CAN BE EMPLOYED WITH ENTIRE SAFETY INTERNALLY WHEN INDICATED.

SIMILAR ARTICLES ARE OFFERED THE PROFESSION, NOMINALLY CHEAP, BUT WHEN EXAMINED ARE FOUND TO HAVE A SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF *only* 3° to 5° Baumé, AND ARE FOR THE MAIN PART COMPOSED OF SALTS OF ZINC, COPPER, LEAD, &c., ALL OF WHICH ARE POISONOUS AND UNSAFE. ON THE OTHER HAND, BROMO CHLORALUM HAS A SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF 20° BAUMÉ, AND AS WILL BE OBSERVED IS CAPABLE OF A DILUTION OF FOUR, EIGHT OR FIFTEEN PARTS OF WATER, ACCORDING TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF USE; HENCE IT IS FAR MORE ECONOMICAL FOR ALL PURPOSES, WITH THE ADVANTAGE OF BEING AT ALL TIMES AVAILABLE AND PERFECTLY SAFE TO USE.

WE PARTICULARLY CALL ATTENTION TO LETTERS FROM PHYSICIANS CONCERNING ITS USE IN PUERPERAL FEVER, THE LYING-IN ROOM, SCARLET FEVER, DIPHTHERIA, SMALLPOX, WOUNDS, SCALDS AND BURNS, &c.

WE ALSO ASK YOUR ATTENTION TO THE NEW PREPARATIONS, BROMODYNE AND BROMO COSMETIC, AND SHALL BE PLEASED TO SEND YOU SAMPLES FOR TRIAL; OR, IF YOU DESIRE A LARGER QUANTITY, WE WILL FORWARD BY MAIL AT THE RATE OF TWO DOLLARS A POUND, POSTAGE PAID

YOURS

Brown Chemical Co.

✓

BROMO CHLORALUM

FOR

SANITARY, HYGIENIC and MEDICAL
PURPOSES,

AS WELL AS IN THE

CARE OF THE SICK.

1883.



ISSUED BY THE
BROMO CHEMICAL COMPANY,
24 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK,
AND
NEW LEBANON, N. Y.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Permit us to call your attention to the many letters from physicians, and the suggestions that we place in the hands of physicians, full printed instructions for the use of Bromo-Chloralum in the *sick room* and in and around dwellings as a sanitary agent to *restrict* as well as *prevent* Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and contagious diseases. It is conceded that Sanitary attentions go hand in hand with Medical Science, and when neglected the best medical skill is often thwarted.

Bromo-Chloralum from its chemical composition— $\text{Al}_4 \text{KCl. Br}^3 \text{Cl}_3$ —is opposed to fermentation, and when added to a jar of albuminous or saccharine fermentation, instantly checks it—hence to the extent it becomes merged with the fluids of the stomach or system will it check fermentations in the stomach and such as is supposed to exist in fevers.

Bromo-Chloralum is the only preparation recognized as an anti-septic deodorizer and disinfectant by the MEDICAL PROFESSION, which, because of its ODORLESS and NON-POISONOUS, character can be employed INTERNALLY as well as EXTERNALLY, and the only one they can rely upon to meet and fulfill the many indications presented in the care of families and the sick. Being safe, it can be entrusted in its daily use to inexperienced persons without fear of dangerous or fatal results if carelessly or accidentally used for another article.

Attention is called to the fact that those who offer articles for a similar purpose call them *colorless* and *odorless*, but do not say they are not *Poisonous*, and all contain elements that are not only *irritating* but *poisonous* and *dangerous*, and unfit to be used upon the person, and are fatal if swallowed, hence not proper articles to be left for careless use by servants or inexperienced persons for general use.

Bromo-Chloralum is put up in pint bottles, and has nearly *three times the strength of other articles*. *One pint will make ten or twelve pints of sufficient strength for use for usual purpose.*

A FEW WORDS ABOUT ANTISEPTICS, DEODORIZERS AND DISINFECTANTS.

BROMO-CHLORALUM.

BY DR. H. G. BATES, NEWARK, N. J.

As mankind becomes wiser, day by day, the advantage and even the necessity for the employment of antiseptics, deodorizers and disinfectants is more generally acknowledged and attended to, and it is fortunate that with this general admission of their merits comes an increased facility for their use, as the discoveries of science are daily affording us new substances which, by their superior antiseptic and disinfecting qualities, supersede those previously regarded as most powerful.

Most people who have attained to middle age can remember the days when brown paper and feathers were burned in a sick-chamber, and by making a horrible stench of their own overpowered, for a time, the offensive odors sought to be destroyed, much upon the principle that man may forget the pain of a toothache while suffering during the amputation of a limb. But the offensive smell of the sick-room is not destroyed nor is the pain of toothache removed; they are only momentarily overpowered by still greater evils.

Its Importance as an Hygienic Remedy.

It has often been remarked and put on record, as a scientific fact, that large cities in which fatal epidemics have been bred and caused great ravages, have been those whose sanitary and hygienic requirements have been least attended to. Oriental towns, such as Constantinople, Cairo, Alexandria, &c., have, at all times, been subject to recurrences of the plague, and the defective sanitary system in all of them is well known. Many of the cities in South America, the West Indies, and those bordering the Gulf of Mexico, are periodically subject to yellow fever, and the same remarks with regard to hygienic management will apply to them.

It is no exaggeration to say that such frightful catastrophes as the plague, which almost depopulated the city of London in 1665 and Marseilles in 1820, might have been prevented by the proper use of antiseptics and disinfectants, and we all remember that, when New Orleans was occupied by the Federal army during the war, the sanitary condition of the city was vastly improved by the thorough cleansing of the streets and other precautions that were taken against infection. The large number of unemployed troops enabled the authorities to do it thoroughly.

It is now some eight or ten years since carbolic acid was first used as a disinfectant, and it must be confessed that it has proved of great service; but like other inventions and discoveries, it must be consigned to the limbo of the past whenever newer, less poisonous and more useful agents supersede it.

Objection to Some, Because of their Poisonous Character.

Our attention has been called to this subject by reports of the yellow fever having been introduced into our ports by foreign vessels. Though at this season of the year the disease is not likely to assume very alarming proportions, its presence is sufficiently disquieting to make it worth while to inquire what are the best disinfectants that can be used to prevent its spread.

We have examined many of the disinfectants and so-called deodorizers offered to the public and have found most all open to serious objections. Those composed of the salts of iron, copper, or zinc, are all poisonous, and many fatal accidents have resulted from their use by persons unacquainted with their noxious qualities.

Girondin, composed of acetate of copper and sulphate of zinc, both virulent poisons, in doses likely to be used by mistake, should never be used in any house—only in sewers.

Carbolic acid is less poisonous, perhaps more safe, but all its compounds, as well as chloride of lime and some other similar articles, err in another direction; they, like the brown paper and feathers of our grandmothers, leave a horrible smell behind them almost as unbearable as what they affect to destroy.

One Agent Not Poisonous.

As far as we know there is only one disinfecting agent as yet discovered, that fully attains the desired end, and is at the same time *free from all poisonous qualities*, perfectly innocuous and absolutely *odorless*. This is the preparation heading this article and called Bromo-Chloralum, a substance that has been frequently prescribed by the medical profession, to be taken *internally*, in small doses in certain diseases, a clear proof of its innocuous nature.

Bromo-Chloralum Purely a Non-Poisonous Article.

Bromo-Chloralum is a concentrated solution of aluminium, chloride and bromide, and repeated experiments have proved it to be as efficacious as carbolic acid, chloride of lime, or any of the poisonous metallic substances used in their stead. It operates by absorption and immediately neutralizes all noxious gases, vapors or exhalations that exist in the air, and by direct application destroys at once the emanations arising from fetid, corrupt or putrid matter, and in this latter case is eminently useful in the dissecting room, or in preserving a corpse for a considerable length of time without the use of ice. Although as an absorbent it is highly valuable, it is equally so for its power of *diffusion*, whereby the air in a room that has been sprinkled with it is immediately affected and purified.

The uses to which this valuable article may be put are so numerous that we can mention but a few of them; but hundreds of others will be readily suggested to the mind of the reader. Its medical properties are *styptic, antiseptic, alterative, deodorizing and disinfectant*. It is used as an *anodyne* in certain cases, and as a *topic* in the treatment of *ulcers, gangrene, diphtheritic affections, syphilis, itch, erysipelas*, some kinds of *fevers*, and many other diseases too numerous to mention. It is very valuable as an *antiseptic disinfectant* and *deodorizer* in *small-pox, yellow and typhoid fevers, cholera, black vomit, &c., &c.*, and in all epidemics.

In matters not strictly medical, it can be effectually used for purifying cellars, kitchens, water-closets, sinks, drains, cisterns, and a thousand other purposes. Vegetables, fruit, fish, meat and butter that have been exposed to the heat can have their original sweetness re-

stored to them by immersion, for a short time, in one part of Bromo-Chloralum to ten or twenty parts of water, a process that can be attempted with no other articles for like purposes, on account of their poisonous qualities and offensive odor.

Its Chemical Action.

But few understand what should be the chemical action of *deodorizers* and *disinfectants*. All odors are gases—all gases are chemical compounds capable of being changed by combination when brought in contact with other gases or chemical agents, properly diluted so as to possess equivalent chemical proportions; therefore, Bromo-Chloralum should be largely diluted to bring atom for atom in contact, and hence, when a large cloth moistened with Bromo-Chloralum, suspended in a room so as to present the largest surface to the moving air charged with *odor* or unhealthy emanations as in the sick-room, every atom of air loaded with an atom of gas is chemically changed as it comes in contact with the suspended cloth, and, as it were, the air passes on leaving the obnoxious gases behind with the cloth.

Pure Air Important.

Pure air is not only essential to the sick-room, but in the sleeping-room; pure air is essential to health. The chemical changes which go on in the system by the pure air we should breathe have been said to wash away impure particles from the blood, for air enters pure, through the mouth and nostrils, into the lungs, and comes out laden with poisonous materials; now, if these *effete* particles are taken into the lungs again they *add more poison to the system* instead of unloading or relieving it of such as existed.

One gallon of pure air is spoiled every minute; this will give our readers some idea of what is requisite for health; an ordinary man will spoil not less than sixty gallons an hour, or, in the ordinary sleeping time of eight hours, fifteen barrellfuls of pure air are required for a healthful refreshing sleep for a single night.

As it seems quite impossible to supply this quantity as persons are usually situated, the next important solution is to render what is in the room as pure as possible. I have found that it can be done by sus-

pending a cloth three feet square near the bed where the air is most in motion, moistened with Bromo-Chloralum diluted one part with ten of water, so that the expired air will come in contact with it. It is what may seem to some a curious fact, that gases thus decomposed cause currents of air to move towards the decomposing agent, exposed upon a large surface, as directed, and the air thus purified gives place to impure air, and the current is kept up.

DR. HENRY M. WELLS, OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY, made some interesting experiments at Bellevue Hospital, in this city, with his invention called the "Steam Disinfecting Fumigator." The disinfectant chosen for the demonstration was the Bromo-Chloralum, and a most efficient test was adopted. In his report he says: "It was proposed to use the Bromo-Chloralum for the purpose of deodorizing the large clothes room, where are deposited the clothes of some 600 to 800 patients. The room was filled with sulphuretted hydrogen, perhaps the most intense odor known, and after applying the disinfectant, the effect was to change the atmosphere almost instantaneously, and in a few minutes *remove all the odor of sulphuretted hydrogen as well as other odors in the premises.*"

THE BOARDS OF HEALTH of many of the important cities of the Union employ this disinfectant and give it their sanction by letter and practice, as the best yet discovered, besides a great number of physicians who use it in various ways in their treatment of the sick, and who bear testimony to its efficacy in a great variety of diseases. They recommend it as being entirely safe in the hands of persons not expected to discriminate between a *non-poisonous* and a *poisonous article*. I should here call attention to a fact which in this respect has been overlooked.

DRUGGISTS are under the most stringent regulations as to the sale of poisons. Poisonous articles are sold as disinfectants under the guise of *odorless deodorizers with impunity, to be used among children and in families without the least warning of the danger likely to occur. Every such article should have the skull and cross-bones on the labels as a warning to be careful in its use.*

In Bromo-Chloralum

We offer the profession and public a certain effective, quick-working deodorizer and disinfectant, *free from all poisonous qualities, inodorous in itself*, and at such a cost as to place it within the reach of all without any fear of baneful effects from its use.

It is a concentrated solution of bromide and chloride of aluminium, *inodorous and non-poisonous*, and after repeated trials, has been found to be both agreeable and potent. In contact with fermented, decomposed or foetid matter, it promptly absorbs all ammoniacal and noxious gases and renders the atmosphere and surrounding objects sweet and wholesome.

It has been tested in such a variety of cases with such uniform success, that we feel warranted in recommending it to the public for general use, in all places or circumstances that give rise to unhealthy bad odors.

Bromo-Chloralum has now been in use for a period long enough to settle all question as to its value, and the universal expression of those who have used it is that of unqualified approval.

It is the *only* NON-POISONOUS article before the public.

It is proper we should call attention to the persistent efforts on the part of those representing different deodorizers or disinfectants to impose upon the profession and public, who at certain periods are called upon to use quite largely some agent of the kind, by representing them particularly as *odorless* and *colorless*, but avoid saying they are *poisonous*. All such should be looked upon with suspicion.

We herewith present in a condensed form the diversified uses and purposes in which it has been tested, because of its *non-poisonous* character, with such extracts from letters as the limited space of this pamphlet will allow, and shall be pleased to forward, on application, the large pamphlet.

A STRIKING MERIT of Bromo-Chloralum is that it operates by removal, and not by creating an odor greater than the one sought to be removed, and can be applied in the most simple manner, diluting it according to the *object* or *locality* to be purified. Indeed, one great element of its successful operation is the capability of *free diffusion*, causing it to purify the air as well as the walls, ceilings and floors.

Bromo-Chloralum as a Household Article.

IN ALL DWELLINGS, inasmuch as the health of our homes is of paramount importance, the cellars should be sprinkled with it diluted one part to ten of water; all drains and sinks should be rinsed out with it diluted one part to ten or twenty parts of water. It has been demonstrated that one gallon in a barrel of forty gallons of water is sufficient to destroy all offensive emanations in sewers and drain pipes.

All odors or gases floating through the air, coming in contact with a suspended towel or sponge moistened with Bromo-Chloralum, are at once decomposed and destroyed.

It can be diffused in any room or part of a dwelling by the various atomizers now in use, and will thus remove odors and render the premises healthy.

IN THE KITCHEN.—Suspend cloths or sponges moistened with it diluted one part to six or eight of water; it will absorb all odors from cooking.

FOR CLOSETS, STORE ROOMS, MEAT SAFES AND REFRIGERATORS.—Saturate cloths with one part to ten of water, and hang up, or fill a dish and put it on a shelf.

VEGETABLES, FRUIT, FISH, MEAT AND BUTTER, that have been long exposed in hot weather or climate, can have their original sweetness restored by immersing them in one part to twenty of water for a short time, and then in cold water.

RANCID BUTTER.—A lady from Vineland, N. J., writes: I have tried your Bromo-Chloralum on some rancid butter with perfect success as far as appearance and smell is concerned. I washed it one part to ten of Bromo, and then thoroughly in fresh water, then salted anew.

FOR CISTERNS, where the water has become offensive, put half a pint in a pail of water and sprinkle over the surface of the water.

FOR SINKS.—Dilute one part to ten of water and wash thoroughly.

FOR DRAINS AND SEWERS.—Put one pint in a pail of water, and add at intervals so that it will come in contact with the decomposed matter.

Bromo-Chloralum in the Sick-room.

IN THE SICK-ROOM, it can be used with perfect safety. The unhealthy odors which the patient inhales ought to be removed by suspending large cloths wet with a dilution of one to ten of water.

It will remove all bad odors and gases, and keep the room sweet. Keep a gill or more in all chamber utensils, and suspend sponges or cloths in the room saturated with it. It will deodorize and disinfect instantly and completely—thus preventing all danger of contagion therefrom.

Dr. Stephens, Tennessee Ridge, Tenn.

The following may not be uninteresting to you. A month since I was confined to my bed and the flies were very troublesome, so I had my wife lightly sprinkle my pillow with diluted *Bromo*. I could then sleep in peace.

Dr. Wilson, Boston.

A sick-room is the place of all others that needs attention, as to cleanliness and pure air. *Bromo-Chloralum* used freely in the room as directed, around the bed and on the person, greatly relieves attendants, and keeps the air sweet.

Dr. Allen Lamb, Green Bay, Wis.

I am delighted with your *Bromo-Chloralum* as a *disinfecting* agent. I am using it with the happiest results in the sick-room to purify the air and cleanse utensils.

Dr. Carbow, Dresden, Tenn.

Bromo-Chloralum, as a *disinfectant* in the sick-room and for foul ulcers, excels all others, having no odor of its own.

Dr. Weyborn, New Orleans.

Bromo-Chloralum should be in every house; there are daily uses for it: to prevent sickness, as well as in the sick-chamber to help the physician in the effects desired from his medicine.

BED SORES.—Dr. Coleman, Limerock, Pa.—I have found your *Bromo* an excellent article for *bed sores*—nothing equal to it; and in all respects it is quite entitled to the praise it has received.

Bromo-Chloralum for Burns or Scalds.

Dilute one part to four of water, wet a cloth and apply, changing often. It will cool the inflamed surface, reduce the inflammation, and heal the parts.

Dr. Bates.

Bromo-Chloralum is known to be a bromide and chloride of aluminium, therefore its action in burns and scalds, to a scientific mind, is readily understood. In a recent case where the person was severely burned, by the explosion of a spirit lamp, around the throat, face and ears, the application of this remedy—diluted one part to four parts of water, and made cold with ice, changing the cloth every few moments as soon as warm, and continuing till the inflammation subsided—was attended with an almost immediate cure and no scars.

Dr. Jones, Chatham, N. Y.

I was called recently to a case of a child two years old, who had accidentally fallen into a tub of boiling water and was severely scalded all over the lower extremities. Former experience in the use of the Bromo-Chloralum in such cases immediately suggested its use. I at once applied cloths saturated with it, diluted one part to four of water, keeping them constantly moist, and in a very short time the little sufferer was entirely relieved, and in a few days no scar or trace was visible. I cannot too highly commend this invaluable preparation in the treatment of burns or scalds.

SECOND CASE.—“Was called in haste to see Nellie K., a little girl of three years, who had just been scalded by having a dipperful of boiling water accidentally thrown upon the back of her neck. I hastened to the house, not forgetting to take with me my usual remedy in such cases—Bromo-Chloralum. Removing the clothing I found the neck and shoulders badly blistered, and from nearly as much surface as I could cover with my two hands the cuticle was entirely removed. I immediately applied sweet oil to the abraded surface, covering the whole with several thicknesses of soft cotton cloth, saturated in Bromo-Chloralum and water equal parts, directing that the cloths should be kept wet with the same, keeping the air excluded as much as possible.

“In half an hour the child was asleep; no inflammation supervened. In five days she was well.”

Bromo-Chloralum in Poisons.

POISONS, whether from mosquito bites, wasps, snakes, poison ivy, wild parsnip, rhus or poison oak, apply nearly full strength; the chlorine and bromine will neutralize the poison. The parts should be kept wet with it, that absorption into the circulation will be sufficient to neutralize the poison and give relief at once.

POISON SUMAC.—Dr. Lacey, Orleans, N. Y., says: I have used the Bromo-Chloralum in several cases of poison by sumac, some of which were very bad, and had been treated with other remedies and not cured; in all treated with Bromo there was a decided improvement in a few hours, some needing only two or three applications to cure. I think it is the best thing for poison I ever used.

POISON IVY.—Dr. J. A. Ingles, Monroe, Ill., says: In two cases of poison ivy I tried Bromo-Chloralum successfully, the trouble being on the feet and legs. I made two applications in one case, the other only one application; it was applied full strength, with a little smarting sensation for a short time after it was first applied.

POISON WILD PARSNIP.—Dr. Lee, Peekskill.—When at your works you mentioned a case of poison by rhus cured by Bromo. A man came to see me with his hands and eyes badly swollen from mowing among parsnip. I applied the Bromo half water, by saturating cloths and covering the parts; in twelve hours the inflammation was gone and he could go about his business.

POISON IVY.—During the summer a farmer came to us with both hands and arms enormously swollen from poison with ivy handled in the hay-field. The heat and pain were intense. Having used the Bromo in erysipelas with success, and acting on Dr. Baker's theory of its power to neutralize or decompose poisons, I put his hands in a bowl of Bromo diluted one half with water and sponged the arms with it; the application was cooling, the inflammation subsided, pain lessened, and in half an hour he could work his fingers; the deep red hue of the arms subsided and in two hours he went home. He kept the arm and hand covered with cloths, during the night, moistened with the same strength, and in the morning was able to attend to his affairs.

T.

Bromo-Chloralum in Wounds of all kinds.

FOR WOUNDS.—Saturate a compress or cotton wool with Bromo nearly full strength, and apply to the wound. It will act as a styptic, and stop the flow of blood. Keep the parts washed with it diluted one part to ten of water ; this will prevent inflammation and sloughing, also erysipelas setting in.

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS.—E. G. Wheeler, M. D., Middlefield, Mass.—“ Your Bromo-Chloralum is the best deodorizer and disinfectant I have ever found, and is highly beneficial in the treatment of many diseases and accidents almost daily met with by the practicing physician. It will, undoubtedly, if it has not already, come into general use.”

Dr. Logan, of Milan, Ill.

Thomas Easter, a coal miner of fifty years of age, met with a severe accident, by which the posterior surface of the left arm from the elbow up was laid open five inches in length, and down to the bone, parallel with the shaft, with very extensive contusion of the muscles down to the middle of the forearm, with fracture of the radius, two inches below the elbow. On the fifth day *erysipelatous* gangrene set in with very rapid disintegration and sloughing, leaving an excavation four inches in length, by four in breadth. The constitutional disturbance was great, and death seemed imminent. At this juncture the *Bromo-Chloralum* diluted one part to eight of water was applied over the raw and bruised surfaces, and repeated several times daily ; in many instances the integuments were undermined with deep pits drifting downward towards the shoulder joint, but we hunted the disease out and promptly attacked it in all its hiding places, by sponging it thoroughly with the *Bromo*, until it was completely cured.

Dr. Paine, New York.

Reports a case of gun-shot wound of the arm, treated wholly with *Bromo-Chloralum* compresses and bandages—washing with it reducing the inflammation, keeping the wound healthy until full recovery.

Miss W—— was thrown from a wagon, the cheek bone broken, four teeth knocked out, severe laceration of the forehead and face ; the only dressing used was Bromo-Chloralum, applied by linen cloths upon the surface. Result was: *No irritation. No inflammation. No suppuration and no scars.* This was a severe case, and the result illustrates its antiseptic power.

Bromo-Chloralum for Bad Breath.

BAD BREATH derives its notice and importance from the fact that it is a constant source of annoyance to those who from force of circumstances are compelled to tolerate it in the unfortunate person. It destroys at times the pleasure of social intercourse. What is the cause, is often asked.

Dr. Howe says this disorder is functional, and it is mainly to a derangement of the functions of digestion and assimilation that we must look for its origin—in such cases take a few drops of Bromo in water, or use the *Bromo Pearls*, as occasion may require.

If from *bad breath*, use Bromo diluted one to twenty of water to clean the teeth.

If from *catarrh*, in same dilution as a gargle.

If from *ozæna*, wash the ulcers with a dilution of one to ten of water, by a douche or syringe.

If from *lead* or other poisoning, wash the mouth and throat thoroughly, and swallow some diluted one to ten. From salivation where teeth are loosened, if used quite strong, it will give relief at once.

Many cases are reported in the journals where this disagreeable condition was relieved in twenty-four hours.

CHILBLAINS.—Dr. Hooper thus describes them: Chilblains are painful inflammatory swellings, of a deep purple or leaden color, to which the fingers, toes, heels and other extreme parts of the body are subject, on being exposed to a severe degree of cold. The pain is not constant, but rather pungent and shooting at particular times, and an insupportable itching attends. In some instances the skin remains entire, but in others it breaks and discharges a thin fluid. When the degree of cold has been very great, or the application long continued, the parts affected are apt to mortify and slough off, leaving a foul ill-conditioned ulcer behind. Children and old people are more apt to be troubled with chilblains than those of a middle age; and such as are of a scrofulous habit are remarked to suffer severely from them.

FOR CHILBLAINS.—Bathe with one part to four of water, wrap with linen cloths moistened with same, changing often. It will reduce the inflammation and heal the parts. Keep on over night.

Bromo-Chloralum in Erysipelas.

ERYSIPELAS.—A peculiar form of inflammation which chiefly attacks the skin—either accompanied or followed by an eruption of very red appearance. It usually affects the head and face and is generally symptomatic of a debilitated or bad constitution.

It is often a sequel of surgical operation, particularly in hospitals over-crowded or illy ventilated. Whenever it appears it should never be tampered with, but the best medical advice obtained. When erysipelas appears it should never be neglected, so as to assume acute form. Use nearly full strength. By keeping the parts covered with a cloth, wet with it diluted, it neutralizes the poison, allays the inflammation and prevents spreading.

SCROFULOUS ERYSIPELAS.—Dr. Dimond, Boston, Mass.—“I have a few words to say in regard to your Bromo-Chloralum. I have a case I am now treating of scrofulous erysipelas (rather a peculiar case), which had baffled the skill of eminent physicians for over three months. I am treating it with the Bromo externally and the Elixir Iodo internally. I have had the case but eighteen days and the improvement already is surprising. I think the credit is due to the Bromo-Chloralum.”

PHLEGMONOUS ERYSIPELAS.—Geo. K. Duncan, M.D., Raleigh, Shelby Co., Tenn.—“Was called to see Mr. Moncrieff and found him suffering from a severe attack of phlegmonous erysipelas commencing in the left hand and finally extending into the axilla and upon the muscles of the back, and attended with the most extended sloughing I have ever witnessed in any case. After using various remedies without effect, I was induced by a friend to use the Bromo-Chloralum as a deodorizer and local application to prevent sloughing, and must say I was surprised at its prompt action in arresting the sloughing and inducing a healthy action of the parts, which led to his rapid recovery.”

ERYSIPELAS.—Dr. Mark Ranney, Iowa Hospital for Insane, Mount Pleasant, Ia.—We use Bromo-Chloralum more often than anything else as a topical application in both simple and phlegmonous erysipelas. I know of no agent that operates so kindly, to soothe and reduce inflammatory action in this disease, and in a recent epidemic I have used no other and feel fully satisfied with the result. It seems to me to have saved life in some severe attacks, and to have abridged the duration of this disorder in most cases. We use it strong, and dilute it according to the case.

Bromo-Chloralum in Typhoid Fever.

IN TYPHOID FEVER, MEASLES, and all contagious diseases, use one part to six or ten of water as a wash to neutralize fever poison. Also add it to the diluted alcohol employed to sponge the patient. The effect is two-fold; it neutralizes the emanations and prevents the absorption again of the poisonous, unhealthy secretions nature has thrown off; and also, to the extent it is absorbed with the alcohol it neutralizes the poisonous element of these secretions in the system.

Saturate cloths and suspend in the room; use freely in all bedding. In the vessels receiving all discharges from the bowels or kidneys, keep a quantity of Bromo-Chloralum diluted one part to six or eight of water; the chemical change that immediately takes place entirely decomposes and destroys the contagious matter.

Bromo-Chloralum is opposed to fermentation; hence given internally, where ulceration of the bowels is indicated, it checks fermentation which gives rise to irritation and ulceration, and when ulceration exists its effects in cleansing and healing, internally, are the same as in external ulceration or sores.

TYPHOID FEVER.—Dr. Bates, of Bangor, has used it in a number of cases of typhoid fever, and was of the opinion that the recovery of his patients was as much due to this, as to medication; as soon as he commenced using it he could observe a change for the better, the atmosphere of the room was reduced, wholesome and pure. When used to sponge the patient its effect was very marked. Its use in all utensils in the room, and upon the bedding when changed, restricted the disease from spreading.

HOWARD MISSION, Home for Little Wanderers, 40 New Bowery, New York, Rev. W. C. VanMeter, Superintendent.—We regard it as a duty and privilege to state for the benefit of all concerned, that the use of Bromo-Chloralum in a case of typhoid and also a case of scarlet fever, in our Mission, has abundantly proved its great value. These cases were severe, and wishing to prevent the spreading of this fearful plague our matrons used this disinfectant, and although children and adults were often in the room, not one has been sick since. We attribute its prevention to the timely use of the Bromo-Chloralum, and we shall use it freely in our school rooms and nursery as a prevention against impurities which are the cause of much disease.

Bromo-Chloralum in Scrofulous and Cancerous Affections.

FOR CANCERS, ULCERS, SCROFULOUS OR FÆTID SORES OF ALL KINDS, &C.—Use one part to eight of water on the affected parts as a wash, and saturate linen cloths and lay on the sore, not only to remove the odor, but to correct the secretions and heal the sore. For the air of the room suspend large cloths wet with the same dilution.

ULCERATED LEG.—Dr. Mitchell, Wesley, Ky.—I have used the "Bromo" with perfect success in a case of ulcerated leg, of thirty years' standing, in connection with the elixir iodo bromide of calcium compound, internally.

CHRONIC ULCER OF THE LEG.—Dr. Seymour, Worthington, Mass.—"I have used your Bromo-Chloralum in a case of chronic ulcer of the leg with the very best success."

CHRONIC ULCER.—Dr. Adams, Chicago, Ill.—"It is an excellent preparation in the treatment of chronic ulcers. In the fever room it vindicates all that has been claimed for it. In repeated cases, where it temporarily was not supplied, patients have asked for 'more of that preparation that purifies the room.'"

VARICOSE ULCER.—Dr. Smith, Tell City, Ind.—"I have been using Bromo-Chloralum in a large number of varicose ulcers as a disinfectant, and I wish to state that I find it better than carbolic acid, or any other disinfectant that I have employed. Its use has enabled me to cure cases of eighteen years standing."

CANCER OF THE MOUTH.—Dr. Gaine, Franklin, Ky.—"I have been using Bromo-Chloralum in cancer of the mouth, and found it a most valuable palliative, removing the odor at once."

CANCER.—Dr. Phelps, Littleton, Mass.—"I have been using your disinfectant Bromo-Chloralum, in a case of cancer in which the odor emitted was more than ordinarily offensive. I had previously tried carbolic acid, zinc chloride and other disinfectants without success—but the Bromo-Chloralum at once produced the happiest results. I applied it full strength to the ulcer with a brush and then covered it with a cloth, well saturated with the same. I don't know what we should have done in this case without it.

Bromo-Chloralum in Cancer.

PROF. CHARLES A. LEE, PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK.—I have been using your new disinfectant Bromo-Chloralum as a deodorizer in a case of cancerous ulcer invading a large portion of the face and jaws, where the odor was so offensive and provoking as to fill the whole house and prevent the friends of the patient (a lady 70 years of age) from visiting her.

The odor also sickened the patient herself and prevented her from taking nourishment.

Thinking it a good case for your deodorizer, I directed her son to wet napkins in a dilution of it, one part to ten of water, and hang it in the room in the vicinity of the patient, changing every hour or two. On doing so the smell before so offensive was entirely removed; the atmosphere of the room and the house became as sweet and pleasant as that out doors. Although it has not been applied to the cancerous sore, no disagreeable smell has been perceived in the room, nor the house, and the relief to the family, and to the patient herself, is beyond description.

PROF. McMACKEN, CHEMIST.—On a late visit to Rutland, Vt., in company with Dr. Pierce, at the request of the attending physician, Dr. Pond, I used the article in a small and imperfectly ventilated room occupied by a patient who had suffered from cancer for three years past, his chin and lower lip being one running ulcer, the odor of which was so foetid and disagreeable that but few could remain in his room for any length of time, even after using the ordinary disinfectants. I wet a cloth of about four feet square with a dilution of one part to six of water, which was suspended near his bed; all foul odors were almost instantaneously removed, rendering the air odorless. Upon again visiting the room, after an absence of fifteen minutes, no trace whatever of the disagreeable smell could be perceived, greatly to the surprise of every one present, as well as the comfort of the patient and his family.

DR. PIERCE, of Rutland, Vt., writes as follows: I have made constant use of your disinfectant, "Bromo-Chloralum," in the case of the patient that I am attending, suffering with cancer, at this place. It works like a charm, and keeps the air perfectly pure. My patient is much improved by its use. I use it as a lotion.

Bromo-Chloralum in Ulcerated Throat, Sore Throat or Affections of the Throat.

Dilute one part to six or ten of water, gargle or spray the throat with an atomizer, and swallow a little of same.

LOTION FOR SORE THROAT.—W. H. Tremain, Health Officer, Hartford, Conn.—I used Bromo in a case of variola, in which Labarraque's solution and chlorate of potash failed to relieve the sore throat, and this did; and since then I have used it diluted some twelve or sixteen parts of water, both as a lotion for the face and a gargle, and also as a deodorizer, with most astonishing success. As a lotion, it excels anything I have ever used. As a disinfectant it is king. I have called the attention of other physicians here to its charming effect as a lotion, and they join me in extolling its virtues. Please give me all the information you can, and I shall most cheerfully and conscientiously urge its use as an external remedy at least.

SORE THROAT.—Dr. Vrooman, Oregon.—I have used your Bromo in fifty-three cases of Ulcerated Sore Throat, thirty of them without any other *gargle* or *wash*, and have lost only one case.

SORE THROAT.—Rev. W. A. Broadhurst, Clarksville, Tenn.—“I have worked hard preaching the gospel, and last year was first troubled with sore throat. I have used your Bromo freely and have derived great benefit from it, and can recommend it in such cases.”

SALIVATION.—Dr. Putney, Buckingham, Co., Va.—“The Bromo-Chloralum I pronounce a specific for Salivation. In sore throat, diphtheria, poison oak, leucorrhœa, it is unequaled in its efficacy as a remedial agent. In all local inflammatory diseases it is unsurpassed in its healing properties.”

QUINSY.—Dr. Williams, New York.—I used Bromo in a severe case of Quinsy, with relief to patient.

TONSILLITIS.—Dr. Gaines, Franklin, Ky.—“I have found Bromo a valuable curative in this and other throat diseases.”

INFLAMED MOUTH AND SORE TEETH.—Dr. Rice, Chicago: “Your Bromo has wonderful curative properties. When used as a mouth wash it reduces the inflammation in a short time, and applied to teeth, changes the secretions and gives relief.”

Bromo-Chloralum for Feet, Frosted Ears, Fingers, &c., or Sunburn.

Cover the parts with cloths wet with it diluted one part to six of water, or stronger.

FOR THE FEET.—Dr. Reber, St. Louis.—With your Bromo-Chloralum I have been quite successful. For unpleasantness about the feet, and for healing soft and tender feet, it beats all the remedies I have ever used, the latter being one of my especial troubles, and it has cured me. Should at any time the feet become tender, washing with one part to ten of water sets all right, and it generally lasts a long time.

FÆTID ARM-PITS AND FEET that are a source of annoyance to many, will be cured by a few applications, or relieved by an occasional use, diluted one part to ten or twenty of water.

In a case of a gentleman whose feet were so troublesome that he had a change of boots for every day in the week, its use was resorted to. He was completely cured in two months, by a persistent use of one part to eight of water.

FROSTED FEET.—Dr. Johnston, Asst. Physician Talbot Co. Almshouse, Md.—I put the Bromo-Chloralum to a severe test; we had a patient with both feet frosted to such an extent as to cause Gangrene and the loss of all the toes of both feet. The patient was confined in a room not more than twelve by sixteen feet, the odor of which was terribly offensive, as you may imagine. The Bromo was diluted about eight parts and sprinkled on the floor and bed, and the cloths that her feet were wrapped in, also cloths were hung saturated with it around the room. I then went out for eight or ten minutes, and on my return the offensive odor was hardly perceptible.

SWEATING FEET.—I used every known suggestion from physicians and friends to rid myself of this trouble, and renewed or changed my boots and shoes every day. My wardrobe looked like a shoe store. Finally I used the Bromo-Chloralum as a wash, diluted one part to ten parts of water, and in a short time was relieved. I kept up its use till now I am cured. I moistened the feet of my stockings with it diluted, and then dried them. This completely neutralized all the odor, and relieved the sweating. I am now well.—*Drug Clerk, Brooklyn.*

Bromo-Chloralum in the Care of Animals.

FOR ANIMALS.—A wash of one ounce to a pint of water has been used successfully to swab out the mouth and nose of animals. It completely cleanses the mouth and purifies the breath, and in mouth diseases will check the discharge and destroy the virus, as well as assist the healing of the ulcers.

HORSES that have been driven hard and are sweaty and chafed, should be washed with a solution of two ounces to a gallon of water. It will entirely remove all bad odors, heal the chafed places and wounds, and makes the animal healthy.

FOR WIND PUFFS.—Use it diluted, equal parts of water or diluted alcohol. Apply with a flannel compress, saturated and bound on. When changed, rub thoroughly.

MR. BAUMAN, Druggist, Oshkosh, Wis., writes: "I recommended a person who had a valuable horse afflicted with glanders, to use Bromo-Chloralum. He had given up all hopes of saving the animal but bought a bottle, diluted it according to directions, syringed the nostrils and head with it, and hung cloths over the horse's head wet with it; an improvement in the discharges was perceptible, and in one week he recovered."

MR. LESTER, of Flushing, L. I., during an epidemic, in sprinkling the stable with Bromo, one part to twenty of water, used a handful of hay, and threw it on the manger; the horses eat it in preference to the other hay, and were not affected with disease, although others all round were.

DR. HORNE, State Veterinary Surgeon for State of Wisconsin, in his annual report to the State Agricultural Society, gives a case of a valuable horse sick with typhoid pneumonia attended with "unbearable fœtor," which he promptly removed with Bromo-Chloralum, to the relief of the animal and attendants, and attributes the life of the animal to its timely use.

THE BALTIMORE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS recommends Bromo as valuable for horses because of its odorless, non-poisonous character; they like it, while they turn from carbolic acid and other poisonous articles.

It is used at Jerome Park among the valuable horses there and with the animals at Central Park, New York.

Bromo-Chloralum in Diphtheria.

Diphtheria is not a new disease ; its general name originated nearly fifty years ago in France, and was not adopted in this country until about twenty years since. It has been known as *Malignant Ulcerous Sore Throat*, Epidemic Croup, Sore Throat Distemper, Putrid Sore Throat, Malignant Quinsy.

Our rule for the use of Bromo-Chloralum, is to dilute one part to six of water, and gargle or spray the throat with an atomizer, and likewise swallow some of same dilution so as to allay the inflammation of the mucous coats of the throat.

DR. BROCKETT in his treatise on diphtheria, recommends Bromo to be used diluted, of great value as an antiseptic to spray the throat.

DR. C. W. LIGHTBOURN, M. D., DUNDAS, MINN.—During the recent prevalence of diphtheria, I used very extensively your "Bromo-Chloralum," and while others around me were losing nearly every case, I have not lost one. I have treated, during the past eight weeks, thirty-seven cases of sore throat, diphtheritic croup, and what others here have termed diphtheria—but I call ulcerated sore throat, and two cases of laryngitis, and I have among other remedies used very freely the "Elixir Iodo" with perfect success ; I can therefore recommend it to my professional brethren in all throat diseases.

I administer it to children between two and ten years, from one to one to one and one half teaspoonfuls every two, three or four hours as the case may demand, in conjunction with other remedies not incompatible, and the Bromo-Chloralum as a gargle diluted according to circumstances, from four to ten.

DR. BUTLER, COLUMBUS, IOWA.—"In diphtheria, I think Bromo-Chloralum has no equal."

HORACE HULBERT, M. D., NORWICH, N. Y.—"In a case of diphtheria where the breath of the patient was very offensive, I put a few drops of the Bromo-Chloralum in a glass of water and had the patient rinse the mouth and throat as well as he could, and also swallow a teaspoonful every two or three hours. In six hours time that terrible odor had gone, and by continuing its use, did not return. I have not had any cases that were as severe since ; but have used the "Bromo" in a number of cases of sore throat, with good results.

My experience with it leads me to state that I have more confidence in it in bad cases of diphtheria, than in any other remedy."

The Prevalence of Diphtheria; Reports on its Symptoms; Treatment and Prevention.

Use of Bromo-Chloralum.

The *Sanitary Committee* of the city of New York submit the following propositions concerning diphtheria; and we have added, at the request of several medical men, short directions as to the use of Bromo-Chloralum adapted to the several conditions of use.

MODE OF ATTACK.—Diphtheria is caused by the inoculation of the air passages with the diphtheritic poison, which, from this point infects the whole system; the local inflammation is attended with the formation of membrane (exudation); the fever and general symptoms are the result of this local infection.

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS.—It is impossible for any person to tell when they are exposed; it may be in foul horse-cars, the meeting of a person in business or social contact. The only safe course is to carry about the person a small bottle of Bromo-Chloralum, diluted one part to fifteen of water, and frequently use it as a mouth wash, swallowing a little as well as thoroughly cleanse the mouth and throat with it every morning. This will prevent the poisonous impression upon the tissue, from the septic particles of diphtheritic poisons that float imperceptibly in the air.

HOW IT SPREADS.—Diphtheria is therefore a contagious disease (not perhaps as marked as scarlet fever), induced by contact with objects and persons infected; it may be diffused by the exhalations of the sick, and the air surrounding them; or directly, by the exudations, as in the act of kissing, coughing, spitting and sneezing; or by the infected articles used, as towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, &c.; the poison clings with great tenacity to certain places, rooms, houses, where it may occasion cases after a lapse of months.

TO PREVENT SPREADING, hang large cloths or towels in the apartment, moistened with Bromo-Chloralum, diluted one to ten with water, to decompose all emanations, vapors or gases in the air of the room, and keep a gill of the same strength in chamber utensils and spittoons, also soak all towels, handkerchiefs and other articles used, in a dilution of one part to fifteen of water. Use freely as a wash and gargle.

SYMPTOMS.—In ordinary attacks the poison begins to act the moment it lodges upon the tissues, but, like a vaccination, causes but slight sensible effects in from two to five days; there is marked prostration, dryness of throat, and pricking pain in swallowing; the throat becomes red, and patches of white exudation appear and the glands of the neck swell. In mild cases these symptoms subside on the third and fourth day from the appearance; if more severe, these symptoms may be prolonged; if unfavorable, the fever increases, the local inflammation spreads and exhaustion rapidly follows.

WHEN THE FIRST INDICATION OF DRYNESS of the throat appears, gargle thoroughly with Bromo-Chloralum, diluted one to six of water, and even stronger; consult a physician, and if none are at hand, use the Elixir Iodo Bromide of Calcium Comp. internally, and usual remedies upon the outside of the throat.

THE PERSON.—Diphtheria attacks by preference children between the ages of one and ten years, the greatest mortality being in the second, third and fourth years; children of feeble constitution, and those weakened by previous sickness, and those suffering from catarrh, croup and other forms of throat affections.

All persons or children suffering from catarrh, scrofula and other forms of throat affections, should gargle with the dilution, one to fifteen, and as an alternative to fit the system to combat these poisonous invasions, use the Elixir Iodo Bromide of Calcium Comp., as recommended by Dr. Colton.

WELL CHILDREN.—When diphtheria is prevailing, no child should be allowed to kiss strange children, nor those suffering from sore throat, nor should it sleep with, or be confined to rooms occupied by, or use articles, as toys taken in the mouth, handkerchiefs, &c., belonging to children having sore throat, croup or catarrh. If the weather is cold, the child should be warmly clad with flannels.

WHEN DIPHTHERIA IS IN THE HOUSE OR IN THE FAMILY.—The well children should be scrupulously kept apart from the sick, in dry well aired rooms, and every possible source of infection through the air, by personal contact with the sick, and by articles used about them or in their room should be rigidly guarded. Every attack of sore throat, croup and catarrh should be at once attended to. The feeble should have invigorating food and treatment.

Suspend cloths or large towels in the several apartments moistened with it, diluted one part to ten of water, to purify the air. Every person should use a weak dilution as a mouth wash, occasionally swallowing a little. Use freely in all chamber utensils, sinks, water-closets, and all objects to be purified.

SICK CHILDREN.—The sick should be rigidly isolated in well-aired unlighted rooms (this refers to gas or any bright light), the out-flow of air, being, as far as possible, through the external windows, by depressing the upper, and elevating the lower sash. All discharges from the mouth and nose should be received into vessels containing disinfectants, or upon cloths which are immediately burned, or if not burned, thoroughly boiled, or placed under a disinfecting fluid.

Suspend cloths or towels moistened as before directed. Keep same dilution in spittoons and chamber utensils, the handkerchiefs or cloths used should be put into a vessel containing one part to fifteen and soaked. If children are too small to gargle, then apply to the mouth and throat with a large camel's hair pencil brush; whatever may trickle down the throat will do much good, and it may be applied to the nose in the same way.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.—All classes are liable to diphtheria where it is prevailing, but those suffer more severely who live on low, wet grounds; in houses with imperfect drains, or surrounded by offensive matters, as privies, decaying animal or vegetable refuse; in damp rooms or cellars; in overcrowded and unventilated apartments.

SEASONS.—Diphtheria is not affected by either heat or cold, drought or rain.

PRECAUTIONS—THE DWELLING OR APARTMENT.—Cleanliness in and around the dwelling, and pure air in living and sleeping rooms, are of the utmost importance wherever any contagious disease is prevailing, as cleanliness tends both to prevent and mitigate it. Every kind and source of filth around and in the house should be thoroughly removed; cellars and foul areas should be cleaned and disinfected; drains should be put in perfect repair; dirty walls and ceilings should be lime-washed, and every occupied room should be thoroughly ventilated. Apartments which have been occupied by persons sick with diphtheria should be cleansed with disinfectants, ceilings lime-washed, and wood-work painted, the carpets, bed-clothes, upholstered furniture, &c., exposed many days to fresh air and the sunlight (all articles which may be boiled or subjected to high degrees of heat should be thus disinfected).

Dilute Bromo-Chloralum, one part to fifteen of water, and sprinkle on the floors of apartments, cellars and in areas, or where there is any accumulation of vegetable matter. Wash all sinks, casings, ceilings and walls with it, and add to the same the whitewash, to be used in purifying the walls. Bed-clothes, after use, should be sprinkled or soaked with it, and also all other objects liable to be infected. It has been demonstrated that one gallon in a barrel of forty gallons of water is sufficient to destroy all offensive emanations from sewers and drain pipes.

Scarlet Fever; Suggestions for Preventing its Spread.

BY PROF. CHARLES A. LEE.

Use of Bromo-Chloralum.

Scarlet Fever, scarlatina, scarlet rash, canker rash and rash fever are names of a contagious and infectious disease of varying degrees of severity; but in which all the forms are capable of conveying the most severe type. A person may become ill with fatal scarlet fever from association with another who had so mild an attack of the disease as not to keep him in the house, much less in bed.

It is generally agreed among sanitarians that scarlet fever is conveyed from one person to another by means of the epithelium or thin superficial covering which extends over the whole body, under the name of epidermis, cuticle, or scarf-skin, and which also lines the inner passages of the body. The exhalations from the outer and inner surfaces of the various parts of the body, and from the excretions also, are capable of transmitting the disease. Upon whatever the contagious matter depends for its dangerous character, it is capable of retaining its power to carry the disease for a long time—certainly many months, and possibly for a year or more—unless destroyed.

The means of transporting the contagium of scarlet fever may be furnished by anything that has come in contact with an infected person or object—air, food, clothing, sheets, blankets, whiskers, hair, furniture, toys, library books, wall paper, curtains, cats, dogs, etc.

The period from exposure which results in scarlet fever, to the time when the symptoms manifest themselves, varies from several hours to three and possibly four weeks. The average time is variously given from six to eight or ten days.

The first principle of treatment is in isolation, which can be nowhere so well observed as in a hospital, provided the patient is old enough to go there. Otherwise he should be placed in a room as much separated from the rest of the house as possible, and communicate with no more members of the household than is absolutely necessary.

If an outward draught of air from the sick-room to the entry occurs, a curtain may be formed by a sheet which is moistened with a disinfectant, as Bromo-Chloralum, which has no odor, and is not poisonous.

The sick-room should be well warmed and ventilated (by an open fireplace with a fire or lamp in it, if possible). It should be open to the sun, as free as possible from noise, dust, etc., and not "aired" by cold draughts, which are often more dangerous than a foul atmosphere.

All carpets, upholstered furniture, window hangings, and indeed unnecessary articles of every kind, especially woolen, should be removed from the room. Bits of carpets may be used and cleansed after the need for them has passed.

IN SCARLET FEVER and all contagious diseases, when the throat is sore, use Bromo-Chloralum diluted one part to ten or twelve of water, as a gargle, to relieve the throat and clean the nasal passages.

The discharges of the throat, nose and mouth of the patient should be received or put into a vessel containing Bromo-Chloralum one part, water four parts. If received upon a cloth or towel, these can be soaked in the same dilution and afterwards scalded with boiling hot water. In the vessel receiving all discharges from the bowels or kidneys, keep a quantity of Bromo-Chloralum diluted one part to six or eight of water; the chemical change that immediately takes place entirely decomposes and destroys the contagious matter.

In cases where the patient is so feeble that the discharges must be received on cloths—moisten them with one part Bromo and six parts water, and dry near a hot stove for use. (They must not be dried by a hot iron.) All infectious matter received on the same is at once decomposed and destroyed.

THE BODY—May be sponged with one part of Bromo-Chloralum and twelve parts of warm water; it will relieve the burning, itching sensation of the skin, and while relieving this will also destroy, if carefully done, the contagious character of the epidermis or scurf thrown off, so as to render it harmless to communicate the disease.

BED CLOTHS, TOWELS, &c. used, should be immersed and soaked in Bromo-Chloralum, one part to ten parts of water, then put in scalding hot water.

FOR THE PATIENT'S ROOM.—Keep suspended several long strips of cotton cloth a yard wide, moistened with Bromo-Chloralum one part, water eight parts. Renew twice a day; all the noxious particles floating in the air and odors given off will come in contact with it and be chemically changed and destroyed, and the air will be kept wholesome for attendants.

TO CLEAN THE ROOM, all articles used around the bed or patient should be soaked in Bromo-Chloralum one part to eight parts of water.

The ceilings and wood-work should be washed with the same; the wall-paper wiped with a damp cloth to remove all particles that may adhere to it, and the cloth rinsed in same dilution.

If the ceiling is to be whitewashed, add Bromo to the dish of white-wash in same proportion.

Should the patient die, all orifices of the body should be thoroughly injected with Bromo-Chloralum full strength, and then cotton batting should be moistened with Bromo one part, water two parts and the body wrapped in the same and sewed tightly in a sheet; thus all noxious emanation will be prevented and all danger avoided.

The general Sanitary precautions which apply to diphtheria apply also to scarlet fever, and if the suggestions made are carefully and faithfully carried out, there can be no spread of the disease. It is quite useless to suggest remedies and means of prevention, if persons are careless of their own families and neglect these precautions.

DR. BROCKETT in his work on epidemic and contagious diseases recommends the free use of Bromo-Chloralum on the person and in the room, bedding and chamber utensils, also.

“This preparation is entirely free from caustic properties, has no odor of its own, and effectually removes all offensive odors where it is sprinkled, or cloths wet with it are hung up; its vapor has no irritating property even to the weakest lung; it is a thorough and perfect disinfectant, destroying not by corrosion, but by its antiseptic quality, all fungi and germs of disease; it is applicable in a dilute state to ulcers, sores, gangrened wounds and catarrhal or other inflammations of the mucous membranes and the air passages, is an admirable gargle, and *if taken internally, has an alterative and stimulating effect.*”

DR. BATES, ON ITS INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE IN SCARLET FEVER.—Very recently, several cases of scarlatina have come under my care, ranging in severity from the very mild to the type *S. Anginosa*, in the treatment of which Bromo-Chloralum has played so important a part, and has been followed by so successful results, that I am induced to believe that this agent, properly used, will materially lessen the death rate from this terrible disease, and also largely disarm this malady of its contagious character. I shall hereafter incorporate Bromo-Chloralum in the treatment of all scarlatina cases, while similar results attest its remedial value.

Its *modus operandi* is perhaps, in part, susceptible of explanation by the fact that "Bromo" is a disinfectant prompt in its action. In cases where the patient's breath is foul, and the air of the room consequently made noxious and perceptibly impure, the influence of "Bromo" administered internally and as a wash for the throat and mouth, is soon felt in the removal, to a great extent, of the cause that operated to produce these effects. The same remedy should be exposed on cloths, suspended in the room and over the doorway, so that the air that passes into and out of the sick-room, to and from the adjoining rooms occupied by the family, must pass through, as it were, a "Bromo strainer." In consequence of its power to arrest fermentation, and its purifying effect on the atmosphere in the sick-room, we are led to believe the disease aborts, and the air passing to adjoining rooms carries no longer a potent virus.

As a frequent wash for the mouth and throat, in such cases as call for topic measures, I prescribe Bromo-Chloralum, one ounce; water or simple syrup, seven ounces.

As an internal remedy I give it in doses of two to five drops on sugar or in water every two hours.

The cases to which I have alluded all terminated favorably.

In no instance to my knowledge was the contagion carried beyond the pale of the afflicted household, and where it attacked other members of the family, the disease assumed a very much milder and more tractable form.

DR. DRAKE, OF GRAVESEND.—"I cannot speak too highly of "Bromo" in scarlet fever, in the room, on suspended towels, as a gargle for the throat to allay the burning and itching, by sponging the patient with it, diluted one part to twenty with water."

DR. H. G. LACHMUND, OF SAUK CITY, WIS., IN SCARLET FEVER.—In a letter to us he remarks, that he has had opportunities for making observations, and finds Bromo-Chloralum superior to all other agents he has used. “A small quantity, say a drachm, put in the night stool or properly exposed in the sick-room removes all odor, and as a disinfectant is no less valuable. The last three months this place has been visited by scarlatina, not very extensively, but in some cases malignant. Sore throat, ozæna, otorrhœa, were the commencing symptoms, indicating the beginning of a malignant and fatal epidemic.

“Being anxious to do something to prevent the spread of the disease I resorted to Bromo-Chloralum, using it freely in the vessels, and hanging napkins in the sick-room wet with a dilution of this disinfectant. In this way I have treated all the families in my care except one—in which latter family every member had the disease, taking it from the *first case*, while in all the other families where the Bromo-Chloralum was used *only the cases first occurring had the disease, the other members of the family escaping, notwithstanding they had free access to the cases first attacked and had not previously had the disease.* These means seemed truly prophylactic; the case was milder where it was used and not followed by the usual sequela, as dropsy, etc., none died; the most left the bed on the ninth day. According to my observation, dropsy is more frequently a sequela in severe than mild cases, and if Bromo-Chloralum proves prophylactic, in so far as to prevent the more malignant forms of the disease by neutralizing or destroying the contagious elements as they emanate from the sick, it is of the greatest importance.” It may be the Bromo-Chloralum, by rendering the case milder, obviated this distressing sequela. Whatever theory of its action may be finally embraced, the reporter believes it demonstrated in his field of observation that Bromo-Chloralum is preferable to all other agents yet discovered as a deodorizer and disinfectant.

SURGEON BARRY, OF WASHINGTON, says, “During an illness from scarlet fever in my family, I used it freely and found it very effective, a great advantage being moreover that amongst children it can be used with complete safety.”

C. J. ADAMS, M.D., CHICAGO, ILL.—*Gents*: Having had an extensive opportunity, particularly in the treatment of scarlatina, to test the merits of your Bromo-Chloralum, I can say that it has no rival as a disinfectant.

By its prompt use scarlatina has been restricted to a comparatively few cases to what it would have numbered had not the Bromo-Chloralum been timely and thoroughly used (as it was extensively used in Centre Avenue Barracks, under the auspices of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society).

DR. BUTLER, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—“I wish to make the profession acquainted with the success which has attended the use of the Bromo-Chloralum in my scarlet fever and diphtheria cases. *I have had about forty cases of scarlet fever of a malignant type, which I have treated with Bromo-Chloralum, giving it internally—five or ten drops in a teaspoonful of water—and also as a gargle for the throat.* I am happy to state that in every case I have effected a cure. In diphtheria I think Bromo-Chloralum has no equal.

DR. HALL, OF BRIGHTON, MASS., says, “I was recently struck with its efficacy in preventing the spread of the infection in a case of scarlet fever. It was used freely in the form of a spray, over the bedding, &c., and neither of the other children or attendants have suffered from the malady.”

E. A. HULL, M.D., BERLIN, N. Y.—I wish to call attention to the prompt action of Bromo-Chloralum in the sore throat of scarlet fever. Not long since I was called upon to treat five cases of scarlatina anginosa, all in one family; the throats were all very bad from the beginning—more particularly so in the case of the oldest patient, aged seventeen, which bordered on scarlatina maligna. In this particular case there was so much putridity of throat and tonsils that I prescribed a gargle of Bromo-Chloralum diluted. I prescribed this more from its known powers as a disinfectant than anything else, but upon visiting my patients next day I was so surprised to see the improvement in the appearance that I prescribed a weaker dilution for all the other cases, and the rapidity with which they all got well was truly astonishing. I think if physicians will give this a trial they will find it “just the thing,” in all cases of sore throat from scarlet fever.

BROMO-CHLORALUM IN SMALL-POX.

In view of the general prevalence of small-pox in many cities and towns, we invite your earliest attention to the importance of using Bromo-Chloralum, the odorless and non-poisonous deodorizer and disinfectant which has received the approval of eminent medical men, and has been adopted in Asylums, Hospitals, Prisons, School Rooms and Private Dwellings, as a means of protection against the atmospheric influences which contribute to the spreading of disease.

During the prevalence of any infectious disease it is of the greatest importance to employ the best means to provide for the safety of the community by the use of agents which guard or fortify the healthy against the approach or existence of contagious or infected air. Particular attention should be paid to *personal* and *domestic* cleanliness; that the air of every apartment of the house is rendered pure by the use of some agent that will destroy any noxious vapors, odors and gases, as well as germs of disease floating imperceptibly in the air; that all water-closets, sinks, sewers, cellars, urinals, &c., should be carefully and thoroughly purified, to guard against the injury of breathing foul air that often comes from them.

Bromo-Chloralum has been used extensively, both in the treatment of small-pox, and as a deodorizer and disinfectant for the prevention of the disease, and with the most satisfactory results, as stated by authorities which are eminently entitled to the confidence of all who are concerned in the preservation of the public health.

The advantages of this agent over all the usual articles employed will be easily understood. Its application does not produce any of the disagreeable effects caused by the use of carbolic acid, chloride of lime, and other more or less poisonous compounds which are called *colorless* and *odorless*, but contain *salts of copper, lead and zinc*.

Bromo-Chloralum contains no poison, has no odor of its own, and its efficacy in abating and removing all fetid and noxious odors, without substituting any other odor, however freely it may be used, is owing to its wonderful absorbent power, when properly diffused. For these and other equally important reasons, known to practical chemists, it has been accepted by medical authorities as the most efficient and reliable agent for deodorizing and disinfecting bad conditions which promote the introduction and general spreading of contagious diseases.

How To Use It.

IN SMALL-POX.—Patients feel much comfort from the use of cloths wrung out in the Bromo-Chloralum, diluted one part to fifteen or twenty of water, laid over the face and changed frequently from the commencement of the formation of matter in the pustules till the face was completely healed; it has been tried, and it is said with *good effect and no scars.*

By sponging the body with it diluted one to ten or fifteen with water, the specific virus from exhalation, secretions, pustules, &c., is chemically changed and neutralized, and it is unquestionably to the changes wrought in this respect that is due its soothing influence when applied to the itching, burning surface and inflamed pustules.

SORE THROAT.—All persons suffer more or less with sore throat in this disease. Make a gargle of one part Bromo-Chloralum and ten of water; it relieves at once, and the breath is less liable to communicate the disease.

The Sick Room should be as large as possible and removed from the other inmates of the house, and well ventilated. Bromo-Chloralum possesses the power of absorbing all gases and odors with great rapidity, from its chemical constitution of absorbing moisture in the air; here the value of its absorbent power is practically demonstrated, for all emanations from the sick consist in great part of watery vapors, the air becomes so moist and offensive as to increase their activity and heighten the predisposition to injury of persons exposed to them, and the patient is obliged to constantly inhale the unwholesome odors or foul air.

By suspending large cloths, a yard square, in different parts of the room as well as near the patient, moistened with it, diluted one part to six or eight of water, the gases and moisture are rapidly taken up and decomposed, the air being rendered comparatively sweet and wholesome. Care should always be taken that sufficient surface of cloth is exposed to accomplish the object of deodorizing.

Hang a sheet moistened with same before the door to purify the air that may pass into the other parts of the house; these articles should be renewed two or three times in twenty-four hours.

The Chamber Utensils, Bed Pans, etc., should have kept constantly in them from two to four ounces, diluted with one part to eight of water, and particularly at the time of use, that the fæces will be

immediately deprived of all odor, and any infectious matter decomposed and destroyed; by careful attention to this, any odor in the room will be avoided. When the patient is so feeble that the evacuations are received upon cloths, moisten them before use.

The Bedding or Sheets used around the patient may be sprinkled occasionally with the Bromo-Chloralum, and when gauze netting is used to keep off flies, &c., it is very important to sprinkle it, that it may aid in deodorizing the air that comes from the bed. Great care should be taken in the washing of clothing, bedding, or personal linen which may have been used, and which should be frequently changed and immediately immersed in water containing half a pint of Bromo-Chloralum to every gallon of water, then thoroughly rinsed in boiling hot water.

Professor Baker, to Surgeon Wells of the Navy,

on the power and properties of Bromo-Chloralum, explains the chemical action of Bromo-Chloralum in decomposing the specific virus, thus :

“The power of virus is *chemical* in its character. A disinfectant should possess the property of *destroying the chemical structure of virus*, and thereby produce in its stead a body with *inert* character, and afford the natural chemical and vital forces an opportunity to pursue their regular vocation or function of removing effete matter and replenishing the exhausted tissues.”

“Bromo-Chloralum acts by *chemically changing the nature of the virus*, depriving it of its power to appropriate organic tissues to its own growth, or, in other words, to an element of neutral character, so that the vital forces are brought into play to throw off the disease, and the poisonous virus being neutralized is not absorbed into the system. By the same chemical action, the noxious or poisonous emanations are neutralized and the air of the room made comparatively healthy, so that the patient is not compelled to breathe over and over again a poisonous atmosphere.”

“Bromo-Chloralum promptly arrests fermentation.”

To satisfy myself upon this point I tried many experiments. Bromo-Chloralum was injected in and upon a fermenting and decaying mass; the evolution of offensive gases and the fermentation ceased at once; thus it will act upon and in eruptive diseases.

Dr. L. P. Brockett.

DR. L. P. BROCKETT, IN HIS NEW WORK entitled "Epidemic and Contagious Diseases," a book for the family and home, in the section on small-pox says:

"The new compound Bromo-Chloralum, a combination, as its name implies, of the bromide and chloride of aluminium, has no superior, if any equals it, in its non-poisonous character. In the sick chamber, in any contagious disease, and in any epidemic, it should never be absent; its frequent and copious use will render the air purer and better, prevent the spread of contagion, and greatly facilitate the recovery of the patient. But, at all events, let no family at the beginning of an epidemic, or in the vicinity of any contagious disease, rest contented without it in the house, and let them not fail to use it as a preventive, maintaining all the while the most scrupulous cleanliness in clothing, bedding, carpets, furniture, floors, walls, &c."

SMALL POX.—The sick room should be as large as may be, well ventilated to remove the feverish odor. Admit plenty of air, and hang up cloths wet with *Bromo-Chloralum*, diluted one part to ten of water. The chamber vessels should contain the Bromo-Chloralum, diluted same strength. It is generally believed that the disease is not contagious in the early stage, and some writers say not until the pimples begin to contain matter. A free use of this article will not only make the air purer, but may prevent the possibility of the spread of contagion.

The external use of Bromo to decompose or neutralize the virus and prevent its being absorbed into the system, is suggested.

The use of cloths wrung out in Bromo-Chloralum, diluted one part to fifteen or twenty of water, laid over the face and changed frequently from the commencement of the formation of matter in the pustules till the face was completely healed, has been tried with good effect.

The surface of the skin, after the scales have been removed, should be washed two or three times a day with water, to which has been added about one-twentieth of Bromo-Chloralum, and then, after drying, not wiping, pure olive oil can be applied with a feather.

Dr. Niglas, Health Officer, Peoria, Ill.

Over eighty cases treated by him. "I do not hesitate to confess that many a place was an abhorrence the first time to pay a visit to, but no sooner had the party in charge been taught the use of your *deodorizer* than all smell and stench were gone, the nostrils opened, and breathing went on as in open air without nausea, sick and well ones testifying to this fact. In the same way contents of vessels were made inoffensive to the olfactory nerves of such as were called to dispose of them. As regards its value as an application or wash in small-pox, there was no controversy whatever amongst all my patients during our last epidemic in regard to its soothing influence, when applied by means of moistened cloths to the face or any part of the burning and itching surface.

"Its influence was such, that after the first application had been made they would be easy, and after nights of discomfort fall asleep, asking, when awake, forthwith for renewal of the application. Besides this soothing influence, the eruption came hardly to suppuration, the pustules at an early period commenced to exsiccate, and the scabs came off in the shortest period imaginable; and what in almost every case I am able to exhibit is: no pitting is traceable in any of the faces having thus been protected against the combined influences of light and air. My honored colleagues, Doctors Robert Roskaten and George Lucas, who on my recommendation have made experiments with cases in their charge, testifying to the same effect.

"I have even used it as a prophylactic for my own person, and advised my friends to follow my example, by taking from ten to fifteen drops, four times a day, diluted with sweetened water and brandy, a tablespoonful each. But its charming influence did not end with its application to the face or as a means of bathing the external surface, where it was applied in proportion of one to ten parts. I directed its use also as a wash both for the nostrils and fauces wherever by copious eruption the passage had become impaired. In every case its application has been successful; in these cases its strength (original) was reduced by fifteen or twenty parts of water added."

Letter from Mr. Millard, Boston.

106 HARRISON AVENUE, BOSTON, {
January 6, 1873. }

Gentlemen : I take pleasure in awarding to you this certificate of the wonderful results that I derived from the use of the Bromo-Chloralum purchased of you some time since. In June last I was a victim to that dreaded of all diseases, the small-pox, and though a great sufferer I found great relief in using Bromo-Chloralum.

As you well know, all persons sick with small-pox suffer more or less with a severe sore throat, caused by the disease. I could get nothing to relieve me, and in my distress I requested my nurse to dilute some of the Bromo-Chloralum with water, and with the same I gargled my throat, and after two applications, to my surprise and joy, my throat was entirely cured.

Having met with such success in using it for sore throat, I again tried the same for the itching, which was very intense, both on my face and body, and I found relief at once ; I also had cloths saturated with Bromo-Chloralum and hung up in my sick-room and around my bed, and found to my relief that there was none of the smell which is always so disagreeable to small-pox patients. My physician stated to me that in all his attendance on small-pox he had never before seen a patient where the air was so pure as it was in my room. I can say that Bromo-Chloralum deserves the credit of all this, and I would recommend it to all persons and families as the greatest preventive of the spreading of that terrible disease, the small-pox.

Respectfully yours,

E. A. MILLARD.

Dr. P. Ovid, Cherbonnier, Baltimore, Md.

"It is with pleasure that I testify to the virtue of Bromo-Chloralum; as a *disinfectant* it acts very nicely. Not long ago I had the satisfaction of being told by an aged lady whose face was very much swollen with confluent small-pox and who kept herself sponged with the preparation, that 'if God on one hand sent us afflictions, on the other he allowed some persons to find means of giving relief to the afflicted.' This expression, coming from a religious person, spoke so strongly in favor of Bromo-Chloralum, that, for the benefit of humanity, I cannot hesitate to testify in favor of its value."

PUERPERAL ANTISEPTIC.

Puerperal Fever and Use of Bromo-Chloralum in the Lying-in-Room.

From the Journal of Materia Medica.

Perhaps there is no disease which the physician views with more solicitude than the exhibition of puerperal fever. Experience shows that the most skillful are inadequate to its control and cure. It is the duty of every practitioner to guard as far as possible the spread of this disease. Whatever opinion may have existed, and whatever indulgence may have heretofore been extended to those ignorant of the true character of the disease, cannot now be expected, and ought not to be granted, for the practitioner is now too well informed, or at least the sources of information are too open for him longer to be ignorant, that this most deadly of our domestic afflictions is conveyed from the infected to the healthy most frequently by the accoucheur or nurse.

The records of medicine afford indubitable evidence of the fact, that puerperal or child-bed women have, from the most remote periods of antiquity, been liable to attacks of this destructive affection. In the works, however, of the earlier authors, its history is short and imperfect; and it is probable that the disease did not attract the particular attention of physicians before the middle of the seventeenth century, when it occurred at Paris as a malignant epidemic in the lying-in wards of the Hotel Dieu. Since that period it has often been observed in the principal cities and lying-in hospitals of Europe, both in a sporadic and epidemic form.

Great difference of opinion exists in respect to the contagious quality of certain forms of puerperal fever, just as great differences exist as to the contagiousness of continued fevers, of cholera, of the plague. We possess, however, some valuable and highly instructive accounts of epidemics of this kind, leaving little doubt as to the contagious character of this disease.

It is hardly necessary to go into detail to prove the contagious nature of this disease, as there are few, if any, American practitioners who do not fully believe in this doctrine. It seems almost impossible that any one can believe otherwise, than that those cases occurring in succession to the same practitioner, are instances of direct inoculation. Recollect, that the hand of the accoucheur is brought almost of necessity into frequent contact with the uterine fluids of the newly-made mother. Recollect those among you who have examined the interior of the dead body with your own hands,—recollect with what tenacity the smell, which is thus contracted, clings to the fingers, in spite even of repeated washings, and, whilst this odor remains, there must also remain the matter which produces it. Recollect how minute a quantity of an animal poison may be sufficient to corrupt the whole mass of blood, and fill the body with loathsome and fatal disease. Illustrations will occur to you in the inoculated small-pox, in hydrophobia, in the viper bite, in the scratches and punctures of the dissecting room. Reflecting upon these facts, you will see too much likelihood in the dreadful suspicion that the hand which is relied upon for succor in the painful and perilous hour of child-birth, and which is invoked to secure the safety of both mother and child, but especially of the mother, may literally become the innocent cause of her destruction; innocent no longer, however, if, after warning and knowledge of the risk, suitable means are not used to avert a catastrophe so shocking.

It is hardly necessary to point to the practical lesson which these facts inculcate. Whenever puerperal fever is rife, or when a practitioner has attended any one instance of it, he should use most diligent ablution; he should even wash his hands with some disinfecting fluid; he should, in short, take every precaution which, when the danger is understood, common sense will suggest, against his clothes or his body becoming a vehicle of contagion and death between one patient and another.

There is something truly remarkable in the extreme tenacity of this animal poison, and the minuteness of dose necessary to infect the lying-in female, as well as the certainty of infection upon exposure to the smallest particle of the infectious matter.

These facts sufficiently show the contagious nature of this disease; that this fever may be propagated both by the hands, and by the clothes, or by either, of a third person, that third person being generally the midwife and nurse. But not only is it thus contagious—the

tangible communication often taking place during an examination *per vaginum*—but it is also infectious through the medium of the bed-clothes or bedding, or the body clothes of a patient, or of a midwife, or nurse, or the contaminated air of a lying-in ward.

Dr. Holmes has forcibly and eloquently brought this much neglected subject before the profession; and he thus concludes: It is as a lesson, rather than a reproach, that I call up the memory of those irreparable errors and wrongs. No tongue can tell the heart-breaking calamity they have caused; they have cast the helplessness of infancy into the stranger's arms, or bequeathed it with less cruelty the death of its dying parent. There is no tone deep enough for regret, and no voice loud enough for mourning. The woman about to become a mother, or with her new-born infant upon her bosom, should be the object of trembling care and sympathy whenever she bears her tender burden, or stretches her aching limbs.

From the Sanitarian, 1878.

Bromo-Chloralum, we are glad to know, is growing more and more in favor as one of the most elegant as well as efficacious antiseptics for the lying-in room. Being inodorous and non-poisonous, it may be freely used under all circumstances requiring the destruction of *contagious emanations* or secretions, ammoniacal, noxious and foetid odors from any source.

Puerperal Fever.

Extract from letter of the late Prof. PEASLEE, of New York: "I am under obligations to you for calling attention to the use of the Bromo in puerperal fever. I used it freely in the case I conversed with you about, and concerning which I was so anxious. I had the nurse syringe the parts thoroughly several times a day. The lady, on the first application, remarked, 'Doctor, what are you using? it is so cooling and grateful.' I never had a patient with this disease recover so rapidly, and believe the disease can be cut short, and the epidemic form we often have to meet can be prevented, by its use in all cases of confinement, and particularly puerperal fever.

It is a disease the physician always fears. I shall take great pleasure in calling the attention of the profession to it in my lectures."

Bromo-Chloralum in Puerperal Septicæmia.

BY X. T. BATES, M. D.

For several years it has been my practice to use a vaginal injection of Bromo-Chloralum in almost every one of my obstetrical cases, and during these years I have met with no fatal case of puerperal fever under circumstances favorable to a proper employment of this agent. I am led to impute much importance to it as a therapeutical remedy in obstetrical practice, and believe the death roll both in private practice and lying-in hospitals would be greatly reduced were a systematic use of this lotion adopted. While a pupil in one of the "Darling Institutions" of Ireland I have known the mortality of lying-in women to be sixteen-and-a-half per cent. of the patients admitted, a deplorable record, but one based on actual observation during the space of one month, a condition of things which I have no hesitancy to say could have been largely remedied by vaginal injections of Bromo, and by Bromo exposed on cloths suspended in the wards, used in chambers and on the hands of the attending physicians.

The following case occurring in my practice will serve to indicate its antiseptic power and ability to combat the dangers consequent on parturition: Mrs. A., three months advanced in pregnancy, met with an accident which produced miscarriage. Her physician arrived some hours subsequent to the miscarriage, and was informed that the placenta complete had come away. An examination revealed nothing to the contrary. In the course of a week the lady resumed her duties; but a few days later was attacked with flooding, which nearly proved fatal, before the cause, a retained afterbirth, was ascertained. At the time of flooding I was called in to see the patient; the placenta had been removed in a putrid state but portions were still retained and baffled every effort to reach them. The hemorrhage ceased, but a septic fever soon ensued, the bowels tender and tympanitic, pulse feeble and weak, stomach unable to retain a particle of medicine, nourishment or stimulus. These were introduced into the system *per rectum*, for a space of ten days; and "Bromo" injections used sufficiently often to keep the parts clean. Under the use of "Bromo" the fœtor disappeared at once, and the fever seemed to abate almost immediately, a change in the condition of the patient attributable, I have reason to believe, to the purifying and antiseptic influence of the "Bromo." Patient recovered, and is now engaged in the accustomed routine of her duties.—*Jour. Mat. Med.*, Sept. '76.

Bromo-Chloralum in the Lying-in Room.

BY X. T. BATES, M. D.

My attention was signally called some two years since to the beneficial results of using Bromo-Chloralum in obstetrical practice, in a very tedious and anxious case where delivery was ultimately effected by perforation, resulting in a lacerated perinæum, the rupture extending through to the sphincter ani. In consequence of the foetal impaction, the necessarily long time in labor, and the difficulties attending its termination, the maternal parts had become flabby, œdematous and semi-gangrenous, rendering it quite inadmissible to apply sutures to the perinæum, and impressing me with fear lest the injury done to the maternal parts might result in extensive sloughing, and the septic influence arising therefrom lead to most direful consequences, while the least trouble to be encountered was from the acrid vaginal discharge. This I apprehended would greatly interfere with, if not altogether prevent, unaided union of the perinæal surfaces.

From my previous knowledge of Bromo-Chloralum as a palliative to burns, abraded surfaces and flesh-wounds, and experience with it as an antiseptic and disinfectant in foul breath and scirrhus and hæmorrhoidal foetor, I was induced to use it here simply as an antiphlogistic and disinfectant. I directed the nurse to dilute it with soft water, in proportion of one part to eight parts of water, and to use this both as a topic and injection—the vagina to be thoroughly cleansed with it morning and night, and a cloth saturated with it to be kept constantly on the vulva.

The result was highly gratifying. Not only was the air of the apartment kept pure and entirely free from the disagreeable foetor so common in the confinement room, and which so often from its extreme offensiveness is the source of discomfort and perhaps actual danger to the patient, interfering gravely with convalescence by its malarial and nauseating influence, besides being intolerable to the nurses and attendants. Not only was this beneficial effect secured, but the vaginal discharge was also robbed of its acrid properties, and in the course of a few days the lacerated perinæum had quite closed, healing more kindly and quite as satisfactorily as could have been hoped for, even with the early introduction of sutures, which, as before remarked, were deemed impracticable in this case.

I have since been in the habit of advising an injection of Bromo-Chloralum generally in my obstetrical practice, and am led to regard it as indispensable to my patient's comfort and good getting up. As a soothing injection I think it, under these conditions, superior to Potass. Chlorate, and as an astringent agent it surpasses any which we are in the habit of using, while by its contractile and toning influence on the uterine and vaginal surfaces it hastens the restoration of those organs to their normal state, and tends largely to prevent many of the maladies incident to women after confinement—such as prolapsus uteri, retroversion, anteversion, prolapsus vesicæ, leucorrhœa, &c., subjecting them to more or less pain and inconvenience for the remainder of their lives—a state of things which sometimes, when of long standing, baffles all treatment, but in its inception can be easily controlled and all its terrible consequences averted by the proper use of this valuable agent.

As an adjuvant in combating profuse flow of the lochia, it is a remedy of no little merit. This irregularity we most commonly meet with in women of debilitated habit and relaxed fibre, producing all the effects of chronic hemorrhage, a condition which, in connection with other appropriate treatment, calls for some stimulating astringent, possessing both disinfectant and antiseptic properties—a demand most happily supplied by Bromo-Chloralum.

I am also convinced that the early use of this remedy, faithfully and systematically employed, diluted with eight or ten parts of water—and kept constantly in the chamber, sprinkled on the bedding and exposed on sheets suspended in the room—in connection with its use as an injection per vagina and uterus, and its topical application to the vulva—will do much towards preventing malarial emanation and the absorption of putrid matter, which might induce septicæmia and are acknowledged causes at times of that terrible and dangerous malady, puerperal fever.

I feel justified in stating, from my own experience and observation, that Bromo-Chloralum is entitled to particular attention in obstetrical practice as a remedy of no little therapeutical importance. With it the physician enters into the presence of his patient in the hour of travail, on his mission of setting to a more even tenor the life-loom, into which death weaves our days with such restless and rapid stroke, better prepared to avert the perils and disastrous sequences incident to labor.—*Jour. Mat. Med., April, '75.*

The Use of Bromo-Chloralum in the Lying-in Chamber.—Laceration of Perineum.

A case of a patient thirty-eight years old, primapara, breech presentation, labor natural, except extensive laceration of the perineum, embracing the recto-vaginal walls upward, to the extent of an inch in the rectum. The lacerated surfaces were immediately washed with Bromo-Chloralum and water, one to six sutures applied embracing all the integuments, and a compress wet in Bromo Solution applied to perineum, and kept constantly applied, and injections of Bromo Solution per vaginam twice per day. The bowels were moved on the eighth day by injection of castor oil, moving the bowels freely, with an escape of a small quantity of the fluids into the vagina. Treatment continued for one week longer, and then the bowels were again moved as before with no escape of fluids from vagina, a perfect union of the parts having taken place.

We ascribe much of the success in this case to the application of the Bromo. We would also call the attention of the profession to the use of the Bromo in all cases of Puerperal Fever, and as an agent to prevent it, if used at a suitable time.

Bromo properly used in the lying-in room is not only medicinal, preventing and curing some of the maladies incident to the parturient woman, but also hygienic by way of destroying all odors, and keeping the air of the room perfectly pure.—*Journal of Materia Medica*, June, 1878.

CHAS. BASKERVILLE, M. D., Horn Lake, Miss., reports a case of *Puerperal Fever* as follows: "Found the patient with considerable fever, somewhat delirious, great tenderness over the region of the uterus, the lochial discharge having almost ceased—and very offensive. I ordered the bedding to be sprinkled—pro re nata—with a solution of Bromo-Chloralum diluted to one twentieth its natural strength, also stained napkins to be sprinkled with it as they were removed, and cloths wrung out of the same solution to be suspended in the room. Result—purification of atmosphere, no fœtor at all on removal of napkins, and general satisfaction expressed by friends for its benign influence.

Notes of Practical Tests of Bromo-Chloralum.

DR. HUGH HOLLIS, JACK'S CREEK, TENN.

November 17th, 1875, I was called to see Mrs. Y., of our village, in her fourth confinement. The labor was "quite severe and prolonged," as my case-book notes have it, and in the delivery of the placenta a small shred of membrane became detached and could not be brought forth by the hand; so I prescribed:

Vin. Ergotæ,	-	-	-	-	Two Drachms,
Cum. Aq.,	-	-	-	-	One Ounce,

every two hours until three doses were taken, to assist contraction, and to expel the remaining clots, &c. Next day on my return, as I opened the door to the room, the "most villainous smell greeted me that ever offended nostrils"—high fever—abdominal tenderness, &c. Now, what is to be done? was the question; surely something, and that quickly. In casting about in my mind for an antiseptic, in addition to other treatment, I sought my valise, when lo! only half an ounce of Bromo-Chloralum remained to assist me in my extremity; however, I prepared a mixture of it, of one part to ten of water, and directed it to be used as an injection four times a day, premised by tepid injections. I then went away, and returned in about an hour, when every trace of the horrible scent was removed—a change so soon and so completely effected as to surprise us all. With appropriate treatment otherwise she recovered in about the usual time, but the great antiseptic contributed the larger share in this instance.

DR. JAMES says Bromo-Chloralum should be in every sickroom, particularly the lying-in room. Every physician should use a dilution of it upon his hands before as well as after confinement. Should have the towels around the persons moistened with it diluted, particularly to secure any dejections, and he will be surprised at the relief he will experience. Dr. Bates' suggestion of syringing the vagina, I have employed it with great relief to my patients.

DR. HOLMES, of Wisconsin, writes: I read with much interest the article of Dr. Bates, and have found its hints exceedingly useful in my obstetrical practice. I am now using the Bromo-Chloralum in all my cases, with a success I scarcely expected.

DR. MELVILLE RHORER, of Louisville, in an article published in the *American Practitioner*, Sept., '73, entitled "Bromo-Chloralum in the treatment of Vaginal Discharges," says: "He has been using Bromo-Chloralum for some time back as a topical application in vaginal discharges with a success which leads him to esteem it an agent of considerable value in this class of cases. Owing to its anti-septic as well as astringent properties, he regards it of especial value in such discharges as are accompanied by fœtor. He applies it in certain conditions, undiluted, directly to the seat of the disease by means of pledgets of lint; at other times he uses it as an injection or wash of varying strength, beginning generally with one part of the ordinary solution to eight parts of water. Dr. Rhorer writes: In leucorrhœa depending on ulceration of the os the Bromo-Chloralum should be applied undiluted, on pledgets of lint, immediately to the seat of the trouble. By this means I am certain that in some cases at least I have accomplished more than I have done with nitrate of silver or carbolic acid, especially where the lesion was not attended by much loss of substance, but consisted of simple erosions."

"In uterine carcinoma the Bromo-Chloralum will promptly arrest fœtor; while in clots of the uterus, and in the fetid discharges which succeed abortions and labors, I much prefer it to the ordinary disinfectants, such as bisulphate of soda, permanganate of potash."

Dr. WM. J. THURMAN, Shelbyville, Ills., writes:—I could not practice medicine satisfactorily without Bromo-Chloralum. I have used it in a very great number of cases with the most gratifying results. In leucorrhœa and fœtid discharges from the female genital organs I can recommend with all confidence an injection of "Bromo," and as a topic for ill-conditioned ulcers, burns and sores generally. I also regard it invaluable in destroying all fœtor and disposing the parts to heal.

Dr. MUDGE says: Few physicians know the value of your Bromo-Chloralum in confinement; if they will try it they will never be without it.

JOSEPH BATES, M. D., writes to the *Journal* December, '71, concerning the use of Bromo-Chloralum in "fetid discharges from the female genital organs :"

"Mrs. ———, of delicate constitution, gave birth to a premature foetus, subsequent to which an exhausting and very fetid discharge from her genitals confined her to the bed for ten weeks. The atmosphere of her room, notwithstanding the most vigilant efforts to ventilation and cleanliness, was extremely offensive. From constantly inhaling so much impurity the patient was afflicted with anorexy, nausea, and every morning with emesis. This train of symptoms having continued so long, caused marked anæmia, alarming exhaustion and a somewhat doubtful prognosis. Having been summoned to visit the patient under these circumstances, I directed quinine and iron three times a day, ferrated wine of wild cherry before each meal, and an injection of Bromo-Chloralum, diluted one part to sixteen parts of water for the vagina morning and evening. The result was most gratifying to the patient and her attendants. The atmosphere of the room was perfectly free from any unpleasant odor after the use of the injections of the Bromo-Chloralum, and the vaginal discharge notably diminished. After a few visits, I dismissed the patient as convalescent, with directions to continue the prescription for a week or two, as circumstances might indicate."

"A more prompt response than was manifest from the use of the Bromo-Chloralum in this instance, I never witnessed from any medical agent. I think this remedy more inservient to restore similar cases than any other agent in the catalogue of *Materia Medica*."

DR. AYER, BONDVILLE, VT.

The value of Bromo-Chloralum as a puerperal antiseptic should not be overlooked by the profession ; used as a wash, the organs are relieved, and all offensive and irritating secretions are at once changed.

DR. VANDERBECK, ALLENTOWN, N. J.

In the sick room I use Bromo. Fully one ounce will make nearly a pint sufficiently strong for the nurse to use to syringe the organs. This should be done three times a day. No puerperal fever can occur if this is done.

CHARLES G. POLK, M. D., of Tennessee, in an article to the *Journal Materia Medica*, September, '74, spoke of the use of Bromo-Chloralum in *uterine diseases* as follows:

"The interest manifested in reference to this agent evinces that it possesses a high place among remedial agents and is recognized as one of the most important of our recent additions to the healing art. As an injection in uterine diseases in which there existed offensive discharges, it has very often contributed a blessing in overcoming the odor, and rendered loathsome and incurable diseases more endurable. In vaginal leucorrhœa the result has been far better than anything else that I am acquainted with. I could easily cite a dozen cases which had defied the lead, iron, zinc and vegetable astringents, become obedient to the persuasive influence of the Bromo-Chloralum. As an injection in gonorrhœa, both in the male and female, I have found it superior to all other injections; in fact in my hands it has superseded them."

"As a lotion to obstinate chronic ulcers, it not only dissipates the disagreeable emanations, but excites healthy action and often induces granulation. As a disinfectant it is par excellence, without replacing the impure air with irritating and offensive emanations; it overcomes the noxious and perhaps poisonous effluvia, and leaves the atmosphere pure and wholesome. I find that when used in infectious diseases it modifies, when it fails to destroy entirely, the virus. In the treatment of Scarlatina this is very strongly evident. Every case contracted in an atmosphere subjected to the Bromo-Chloralum has been mild, and not a single case has proved unfortunate."

DR. HULLING LUNENBURGH, WIS.

Bromo-Chloralum is invaluable to me, particularly in the lying-in room. I do not visit a patient without it.

DR. CAHOON RYDER, VT.

I could not do without Bromo-Chloralum in my confinement cases.

J. M. JAILITE, M. D., Indianola, Iowa, reports several cases of *blenorrrhagia* in which the use of Bromo-Chloralum proved of great benefit, as follows:

"I have had occasion to test its virtues in that distressing complaint in no less than ten cases during the past year, and in every instance found it a prompt and efficient agent in arresting the discharge when used in proper dilution as an injection, requiring only twenty-four hours in four of the cases treated, and from twenty-four to forty-eight hours in the remainder. Four days sufficed in every case to effect a cure."

"I consider Bromo-Chloralum to be the best *deodorizer* in use, and while I am frank to admit that its successful trial in the ten cases referred to is not sufficient to establish its full value, it is *sufficient to satisfy me* of its power so far, and to warrant me in asking the medical profession to give it a fair trial for themselves."

D. T. SIMMONS, M. D., Adairville, Ky., in an article to the *Journal Materia Medica*, January, '73, reports cases of leucorrhœa in which Bromo-Chloralum was used as an injection: "As you have received such a multitude of evidence from all quarters and from the most reliable sources, of the efficacy of the disinfectant and deodorizer, Bromo-Chloralum, it is perhaps needless for me to offer an additional assurance; yet I must be allowed to congratulate you on having presented to the profession an agent so long sought and so much needed. It must supersede all other agents in this department. During the four or five months which I have been using it I have been highly pleased with its action in leucorrhœa, used as an injection properly diluted, and particularly delighted with its prompt action as a deodorizer in a tedious case of abscess, from a gun-shot wound through the ilium, in which, from the entrance and decomposition of air, the hydrosulphate of ammonia was formed, producing the most offensive and sickening discharge imaginable. As long as saturated cloths were kept suspended, the stench was effectually neutralized."

DR. YATES, PARIS, ME.

On Bromo-Chloralum I could write you pages of the many uses I have applied it to.

Conclusions.

Bromo-Chloralum is a concentrated solution of Bromide and Chloride of Aluminium, free from all poisonous qualities, perfectly innocuous and inodorous; it should in all cases be largely diluted when used, and may be given internally as well as used externally. For the purposes here recommended, no other article is equal to it, and all articles containing *Copper, Zinc and Lead should be avoided.*

Bromo-Chloralum acts by chemically decomposing all gases and fermenting substances. It acts in like manner upon all acrid and offensive secretions, upon poisons and virus, rendering them inert and innocuous.

In the lying-in room the physician should always prepare a bowl of one ounce of Bromo-Chloralum to ten ounces of soft water, and moisten towels to place under the patient to receive all dejections, and also apply to vulva. He will be surprised at the relief to patient, to himself and attendants.

He should wet his hands with the same before examination, and after conclusion of labor, or as often as he pleases during the progress of the labor. He will find the odor which frequently persistently attaches to the hands to be removed at once; besides it is of inestimable value in protecting any abrasion from being affected by contact with acrid secretions.

After confinement the vagina should be thoroughly cleansed by injecting the same dilution, and continued night and morning by the nurse till convalescence. The secretion will thus be deprived of all irritating or acrid properties, and no inflammation due to this cause or to fermentation or decomposition of any foreign matter, can set up. The air of the room will be kept pleasant, and the patient not subjected to the disagreeable necessity of breathing foul air, which too often, with the absorption of unhealthy secretions, poisons the system and thus becomes the fruitful source of puerperal fever, which too often proves fatal.

Also an effectual protection against any syphilitic poison, which it is often the physician's fate to encounter without his knowledge.

Bromo-Chloralum in Yellow Fever.

IN YELLOW FEVER the strictest attention should be paid to ventilation and disinfection of the room in which the patient is sick. All discharges should be removed instantly, the vessels and wash-bowls should have a little Bromo-Chloralum kept in them constantly. Cloths wet with Bromo-Chloralum should be hung in the room to purify the air, by decomposing all the noxious particles floating in the air. The bedding and personal linen should be frequently changed, and immediately soaked in very diluted Bromo-Chloralum to destroy all infection.

WITH THE PERSONS SICK WITH YELLOW FEVER the excretions, exhalations, secretions, vomitings and evacuations, all contain the poisonous material with all its specific character, and this material called *Formites* attaches to any substance, *bed-clothes, articles of dress, &c.*, floats in the air and operates through the medium of the atmosphere with an activity in proportion to the humidity of the air, as well as the accumulation of the noxious effluvia; therefore, the purification of the sick room is a matter of great importance to prevent the spread of the disease.

THE CHAMBER UTENSILS, BED PANS, &C., should have kept constantly in them from two to four ounces diluted one part to eight of water, and particularly at the time of use, that the *fæces* will be immediately deprived of all odor, and any infectious matter decoposed and destroyed; by careful attention to this, any odor in the room will be avoided. When the patient is so feeble that the evacuations are received upon cloths, moisten them before use.

THE BEDDING OR SHEETS used around the patient may be sprinkled occasionally with the Bromo-Chloralum, and when gauze netting is used to keep off flies, &c., it is very important to sprinkle it, that it may aid in deodorizing the air that comes from the bed. All bedding or clothes used should be moistened with one part to ten of water before washing to destroy all danger of contagion.

ALL VESSELS AND DISHES used in the sick room should be washed with Bromo-Chloralum before being used.

ATTENDANTS TO THE SICK should wash their hands in Bromo-Chloralum before eating.

EVACUATIONS AND VOMITINGS should be received in vessels containing Bromo-Chloralum.

If the discharges have been ejected on the bed, they should be sprinkled with Bromo-Chloralum. Place cloths moistened with Bromo-Chloralum under the breach of the patient to disinfect involuntary discharges.

THE CELLARS should be sprinkled with it diluted one part to ten of water. Drains, sinks, &c., rinsed out with one part to ten or twenty of water.

IN SLEEPING APARTMENTS suspend sponges moistened one part to eight or ten of water, and if towels are used, suspend by the corners, so that they present the full surface to the air of the room, and that the surface be in proportion to the size of the room.

DURING AN EPIDEMIC OF YELLOW FEVER, the use of some sure and speedy disinfectant is plainly indicated which shall contain the property of preventing the spread of contagion, by its action as disinfectant and purifier, as well as remove all local causes of the disease by destroying and removing all poisonous and pestilential matter arising from putrescent animal and vegetable matter. From the many testimonials as to the efficiency of Bromo-Chloralum as a disinfecting agent, which it has exhibited in epidemics of small-pox and other contagious diseases, we feel confident of its use being attended with great benefit in the dreadful malady which appears imminent.

Extract from Letter of Surgeon Wells of the Navy, Gulf Squadron, 1874.

"Several of the Fleet have had cases of Yellow Fever. On our ship we have had no fevers of any kind as yet, and hope we shall not. I have used Bromo-Chloralum freely on board our ship in the Bilge, Pantries, &c., and would not be without it, on account of its not only being a perfect deodorizer and disinfectant, but because of its *odorless* and *non-poisonous* character, which is a great desideratum on ship-board. All Officers who have used the Fumigator and Bromo say they are just the thing for vessels."

"The Monitor 'Terror' had been lying here (Key West,) a long time, and was full of roaches, vermin and foul odors from these and other causes. I fumigated the vessel with Bromo-Chloralum and it destroyed all the bad odors at once."

Extract from Letter of Dr. Newell, of St. Louis, a volunteer physician at New Orleans, in 1878, late Surgeon U. S. Navy.

BROMO-CHLORALUM.—As this name has become so familiar in this country as to be almost a household term, and is used for all purposes where a powerful *deodorizer* and *disinfectant* is needed, and is rapidly taking the place of Carbolic Acid and other disinfectants, I will say a few words:

In New Orleans, as well as through the Pest-stricken South, last summer and fall, the odor of Carbolic Acid, Tar, Sulphur, Chloride of Lime, &c., appeared to pervade and saturate everything.

Especially was this the case in New Orleans, La., where I have frequently, during the epidemic last year, been unable to eat a mouthful of victuals for a whole day, owing to the air being full of the smell, and all eatables saturated by the horrible taste of *stinking* disinfectants of all kinds and varieties, even the very water we used was saturated with this terrible taste. The Howards and many other Societies that were engaged in the great battle against the Yellow Monster who destroyed thousands, tried everything they could procure to disinfect and among all, I have heard many physicians say that they much preferred "Bromo-Chloralum," as it did not destroy one horrible stench by the introduction of a stronger, so that the remedy in many cases was as bad or even worse than the Yellow Fever itself. In many cases of Yellow Fever where the patient died of black vomit, I have never seen anything act as promptly and efficaciously in preventing the horrible stench, and purifying and deodorizing the apartment, as your Bromo Chloralum, and I assure you, that it was always hailed as a blessing by not only friends and family, but also by the members of our most noble, brave profession, who took their lives in their hands, and went to battle with the terrible Pest that was devastating and depopulating one of the fairest portions of our country, and which cut down all ages and conditions of life with a remorseless *unknown power*.

Dr. Weyborn, New Orleans, writes:—*Bromo-Chloralum* should be in every house: there are daily uses for it, to prevent sickness as well as to use it in the sick chamber, to help the physician in the effects desired from his medicine, particularly in Yellow Fever.

On the Use of Bromo-Chloralum after Death.

Bromo-Chloralum is not poisonous, being used internally as an antiseptic as well as externally for a variety of purposes.

It is so unlike the embalming preparations urged upon the attention of the public and hitherto used, containing mineral and organic poisons—as *arsenic*, *salts of copper*, sulphate of zinc, &c.—that it may be regarded as the *only* article that is free from all *poisonous* properties, yet sure and certain in its effects, and hence specially commends itself to the consideration of those who require any article for the preservation of the remains of their friends.

The use of Bromo-Chloralum for the preservation of bodies, like most valuable discoveries, was the result of accident. The first use was by Prof. McMaken, a chemist of large experience, and we ask a careful perusal of his letter, as well as that of Dr. Niglas, Health Officer, Peoria, Ill.

If applied properly to bodies, according to directions or methods given in detail, it will preserve from further decay by arresting fermentation of the fluids of the body, to which is due decomposition and discoloration, which often makes such rapid progress that immediate burial is a necessity; and with those who desire full success we urge the positive necessity of a thorough use, both internally and externally.

It will restore the natural appearance after spots of discoloration have appeared, by applying it to the face diluted one part to four of water, keeping upon the face and neck cloths moistened with same dilution.

It will decompose and destroy all germs of contagious diseases, and thus make it safe for friends to prepare the body and attend the funeral if the directions in this respect are attended to thoroughly, and care is taken to thoroughly deodorize the rooms by suspending large towels or cloths, say a yard or more square, in the room to remove all floating particles in the air.

In cases of death from typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, small-pox and other contagious diseases, there is often a repugnance on the part of attendants to expose themselves. Here it is particularly valuable, and should be freely used upon the hands of attendants, diluted one to ten with water, and, if they please, as a gargle or mouth wash. As soon as the body is sponged with it all danger of infection is over.

Directions for Use of Bromo-Chloralum after Death.

Inject, by an ordinary syringe, as much as possible of Bromo-Chloralum, full strength, into the throat and rectum, and close with cotton wet with same.

Puncture each chest wall between the ribs and about half-way from the armpit to the lowest rib with a sharp pointed penknife, also puncture the abdomen near the center, and with the syringe fill the cavities named with it full strength; close the puncture with cotton. Its action is thus immediate upon the fluids of the body.

Then, with a sponge, wet the body thoroughly and repeat once or twice, that it may penetrate the pores of the skin; place over the face and hands a cloth moistened with it diluted one part to four of water.

Then moisten cotton batting with it, full strength, and cover the entire body from neck to heels and sew a sheet tight over it. When placed in the casket moisten the cotton covering with same strength; thus prepared, all noxious or dangerous exhalations are prevented.

When a body is intended for transportation, it should be prepared in the manner above described, packed firmly in the casket, with cotton batting moistened with the same strength, or moisten charcoal and put it in small bags and pack around the body, so that in handling the position of the body will not be disturbed. Packed in this way, bodies have been transported long distances and so well kept as to be exhibited without offense or danger.

Extract from a Letter from Dr. Robert J. Sloan, Surgeon of the Japanese Embassy.

SAN FRANCISCO, July, 1872.

The body you directed me to prepare for transportation with Bromo-Chloralum, reached Yokohama, I heard, in a good state of preservation. We injected body with all it would contain, and packed it in cotton as directed with bags of charcoal, wet with the same, to hold it in position. This is really an unexpected result to me.

I earnestly recommend the use of this article, and believe its general introduction will prove a valuable preventive of contagious and infectious diseases, not only in the large cities and towns of the Empire of Japan, but in all places in the country, where purification is necessary, and prevent the introduction and spreading of diseases, which may be avoided to a great extent, by the free use of Bromo-Chloralum.

ROBERT J. SLOAN, M.D.,

Surgeon Japanese Embassy.

Jno. N. Niglas, M. D., Health Officer, Peoria, Ill.

Gents: I wish to call your attention to my treatment with Bromo-Chloralum, for the preservation of the dead, and some most astonishing results. The first that I refer to is that of Ora Mack, a youth nineteen years of age, who was sent from the country farm into the city hospital, suffering from *Diabetes Mellitus*. He died February 19th, and desired to be buried near the grave of his mother, in Bloomfield, Peoria county. His brother, who was telegraphed for, did not arrive until seven days after his death. I saturated cloths with a dilution of Bromo-Chloralum, and placed upon and about the body, and kept it in a perfect state of preservation, and without any odor whatever, until the day of its burial.

Body Preserved for Months.

Another, and one of the most notable cases on record, was that of my own son, who died January 25th. I injected into the thoracic and abdominal cavities two pints of the Bromo-Chloralum, and placed his corpse in a metallic case, and then consigned it to the receiving vault. On the 27th of May, four months after, having a desire to see his dear face once more, before removing the body to my own vault, just completed, I repaired to the vault and had the case opened, and what do you think I beheld? I looked and wondered. The face and body were in a perfect state of preservation. There had been no change in the features, except in the eyes, which had sunken away. The whole body looked like a piece of marble. There was not the least trace of odor. I have ample proof of the great merit of your wonderful discovery.

Iowa Hospital for the Insane.

MARK RANNEY, M. D., Sup't., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.—It has also proved efficient here in preventing decomposition, and preserving a corpse beyond the time it can ordinarily be kept, even in cool weather. Two or three folds of cloth laid over the face, or any part of the body, and kept moist, will prevent any noticeable change for several days, and preserve the features in a remarkable manner.

Although I have not found it necessary to try it, I should expect that, if injected into the cavities of the body, it would prevent decomposition for a long time.

Preserving the Dead in a Tropical Country.

R. H. KING, 79 Tudor street, Bridge Town, Barbadoes, W. I., says: "I have used your Bromo-Chloralum successfully as a disinfectant, and it 'can't be beat.' In a tropical country like this, decomposition comes on almost immediately after death. With one bottle of your Bromo-Chloralum I can defy decomposition, and will give you a hard square fact.

"A gentleman came here from Demerara in search of health. He died suddenly on the 31st of December; his wife wished to take his remains away. The case was placed in my hands. I took charge of the body, saturated the clothes well with Bromo-Chloralum, placed it in a metal coffin, then into a dress coffin, and brought it to my house; it has now been here with my family eleven days and will remain until the 20th for shipment to Demerara. I could not carry on my business successfully without your Bromo-Chloralum."

Hazard & Gavitt, Undertakers, Westerly, R. I.

We have made use of Bromo-Chloralum in many of those difficult and trying cases peculiar to our calling, in every one of which the results have been almost marvelous.

One very notable instance was that of a body found in the water, and, after having been buried three weeks, it was exhumed. Of course, the remains were very offensive, but the effects of the "Bromo," as a deodorizer, were complete.

In another case, where death was from typhoid fever, we could not remain in the room, nor the family stay in the house even, but the use of only one bottle so purified the atmosphere that no further trouble was experienced. To use it is indispensable, and combining as it does so many advantages, we are confident that its use will insure general application.

Letter from S. P. Hoyt, Elk Creek, Va.

One case with your disinfectant, "Bromo-Chloralum," was somewhat remarkable. The corpse of Mrs. H., aged about 30 years, who had died in Kentucky, was brought in a metallic casket to this place for burial. Her friends desiring to view her face, had the coffin opened; the odor was so bad it was almost impossible to stay in the room. I was requested to use the "Bromo," and in fifteen minutes there was not a particle of smell in the room, nor any unpleasant odor from the corpse while it remained in the house, which was 36 hours before burial. It certainly exceeds anything of the kind I have ever known.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH, }
CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1880. }

I regard Bromo-Chloralum as an excellent general disinfectant when used intelligently.

I *know* that it satisfactorily preserves the bodies of the dead when freely injected into the thoracic and abdominal cavities.

OSCAR C. DEWOLFE, M.D.,
Commissioner of Health.

CINCINNATI, May 8th, 1872.

Gents: We used your preparation, Bromo-Chloralum, on the corpse of a lady found drowned in the river, having been in the water some nine days. The body was very much swollen and decomposed; the stench from the same was almost insufferable. After washing the body thoroughly, we saturated cloths with the Bromo-Chloralum and covered the body all over, using half a pint diluted in eight pints of water. We kept the remains over forty-eight hours, without a particle of smell or odor arising from the same. Having used all the various disinfectants and deodorizers, we unhesitatingly say that, as a disinfectant, we know of nothing so effectual in its results, and we would not be without it under any consideration whatever.

Yours, &c.,

W. H. SOARDS & BRO.,
Undertakers, No. 175 Sixth Street, near Elm.

Letter from Samuel L. Gardiner.

MONTICELLO, JONES CO., IOWA, May 30th, 1873.

Gentlemen: Please allow me to express my sincere thanks for your timely suggestion of using the Bromo-Chloralum, manufactured at your establishment. I used it according to directions found on bottle, and found it perfect in rectifying the effluvia arising from a corpse with which I watched last April. I have since recommended it to be used by a family in Delaware county, where the gentleman was being eaten up by a cancer. In both cases the rooms were so overcharged with stench, that it was impossible for attendants to remain with them. I have attended both of the funerals of these persons, and there was not the least unpleasant odor arising in either case.

As the Bromo-Chloralum sends forth no odor of itself, it proves to be the most perfect deodorizer ever invented, and its inventors are deserving of all the praise that a health-loving people can give.

BROMODYNE.

BROMODYNE is Fragrant, Antiseptic, emollient, derives its name from the use of Bromo as its base and curative agent. Not until recently have we been able to present it in this particularly portable and convenient form, that we could assure the consumer it would remain unchanged, and prove on trial all that we might lead them to expect from its use.

It contains no article but concentrated Bromo, is in no sense injurious to the most delicate skin, and is possessed of remarkable purifying and healing properties.

SALT RHEUM.—Dr. Bates has found a number of severe cases to yield readily.

BLISTERS.—No application can excel it, in that it relieves the itching and burning that is often very troublesome to sensitive, erysipelas persons. Anoint the parts thoroughly.

ITCHING PILES are at once relieved.

TOILET ARTICLE.—It is highly commended for tender skin, chapped hands, &c. It renders the skin soft and smooth, relieves irritation when chafed, and removes sunburn and freckles, by anointing the parts.

BURNS, SCALDS, &c.—Apply immediately, completely covering the inflamed surface; it will allay irritation and prevent blistering, if applied early and sufficiently, and will heal rapidly. Cover with a linen cloth.

FOR TENDER FEET, or those that sweat easy, at times offensive—Wash clean, and thoroughly anoint night and morning. It will harden them and remove all odor.

IN THE SICK ROOM.—For cold sores, inflamed lips and nose, tender spots, bed sores, &c., anoint the parts and cover with linen cloth when possible.

POISON, whether from mosquito bites, wasps, poison ivy, wild parsnip, poison oak, &c., apply directly to the affected parts, and cover when possible with a linen cloth.

FROSTED EARS, FACE, FINGERS AND FEET, AND CHILBLAINS.—Anoint thoroughly and cover, as far as possible, with linen cloth.

IN OBSTETRICAL PRACTICE the Bromodyne should invariably be used applied to the hands, and also used to anoint the forceps.

BED-SORES.—When soreness or tenderness exists, anoint with the Bromodyne, so as to prevent suppuration, and when sores exist, use it freely to anoint them.

SCARLET FEVER, SMALL-POX, MEASLES.—Anoint the surfaces thoroughly. It will give relief from the itching and burning sensations incident to these diseases ; besides, it will neutralize the specific poison and prevent its reabsorption into the system.

SALT RHEUM.—A. K., male, aged forty, has been subject to attacks of this affection for some years, and frequently suffered during the entire winter, without being able to obtain relief. I directed the use of Bromodyne, to apply night and morning, keeping the hands well shielded. Relief was at once apparent, and the affected surfaces healed rapidly and kindly.

SALT RHEUM.—M. P., male, aged forty-five, occupation, teamster, hands presented a painful appearance, cracked and angry. I directed the use of Bromodyne, to be used in similar manner, and with equally satisfactory results.

NECROSIS OF TIBIA, accompanied with pain and angry appearance of limb. In this case the Bromodyne was used simply with a view to lubricate the surfaces and control the itching ; it not only accomplished this object, but subdued largely the inflamed and swollen condition ; and exfoliation of bone has gone on far more kindly than prior to the use of the Bromodyne.

DR. JAMES, Boston, Feb. 25.—Your Bromodyne is more than emolient, it is positively curative. I use Vasaline as a lubricator, but do not know of any remedial effect *per se*. The package I ordered is used, send half a pound ; I shall extend its application to a variety of cases.

I have tried the Cosmetic in ringworm with almost immediate cure.

DR. J. Q. JOHNSON, Baltimore, March 3.—Please send me half a pound of Bromo Cosmetic and half a pound Bromodyne. I have used the former in a bad case of Syphilis with unexpected success. The latter is what is needed for the nursery—it fills the bill for eruptive diseases with children.

BROMO COSMETIC.

In presenting to the profession a new preparation which we call *Bromo-Cosmetic*, we do it with confidence, because of the uniform success that has attended its use in private practice for three years past, in a variety of what was regarded intractable cases of skin diseases.

Much has been written concerning the increased alterative and curative value of a combination of Bromine and Iodine with Chlorine operated with Hydrargyn, and practice has established their greater combined therapeutic value over the same employed alternately or consecutively.

Dr. Warring, referring to a combination of the latter, claims for them greater influence in augmenting the secretions, producing absorption of morbid growth, altering the state of the skin in many cutaneous disorders and changing the character of morbid actions generally in cases where he believes no other medicine or combination of medicine would have equal effect applied externally.

In referring to the application of these agents, it is quite difficult to separate their specific use as in many cases they should be used in connection.

Diseases of the skin arise in a variety of ways; some may be induced by mere irritation, which are to be treated by soothing or cooling applications. Others are due to some external organization of a vegetable character, (*Fungi and its varieties*) or of an animal character, (*Parasites, Ascaris, &c.*); others to a serious disturbance of the digestive process, to a plethoric condition of the system or a morbid state of the blood, caused by impaired depuration of the kidneys, liver or the skin itself.

Other and no less important, is that class of skin diseases due to the existence in the blood of certain peculiar poisons or specific virus, and as such poison is thrown to the surface by appropriate internal remedies, the BROMODYNE will be found by the antiseptic action of the Bromo to neutralize this poison, prevent its being reabsorbed and thus with its emollient character allay irritation and itching.

It is quite clear that these several conditions must be treated according to the causes to which they are traceable. With those that are induced by mere irritation of a temporary character, the use of Bromodyne is alone indicated, because of its soothing, cooling, emollient character, irritation is allayed, and a cure speedily results.

When the disease is due to *parasitic* growth, or to *fungus* or to *ascaris*, more active treatment is necessary. The Parasite must be destroyed and the Fungus growth broken up at the roots. A powerful, local stimulant or irritant is indicated which while it temporarily may appear to increase—is really reaching the base of the trouble. Here we would recommend the use of the BROMO COSMETIC twice a day for three consecutive days, cleaning the parts before a renewal of the use of the Cosmetic, then apply the BROMODYNE until the irritable surfaces are healed, and if after a few days indications appear that the *Fungus* growth or *Parasite* have not been eradicated renew the use of the *Bromo Cosmetic* for same period and then apply the *Bromodyne* as before, until healed. Ordinarily the use of the Cosmetic for three consecutive days is sufficient to remove the cause.

We have referred to the constitutional disturbance in many cases, due to the existence in the blood of certain poisons or morbid conditions. Unquestionably a necessity exists in all these cases for the use of an alterative; those of *Catalytic character* are to be preferred, like the Elixir Iodo Bromide of Calcium Comp. The action of this remedy is to decompose the peculiar poison and it not only prevents waste but on the other hand it appears to reconstruct the tissue and bone, as is illustrated in numerous cases of necrosis, completely cured by its use, and also in severe cases of Scrofula, where the specific acrid poison has been rendered neutral and innocuous, and the patient cured. In cases of anæmia, there should be associated with the alterative, Pyrophosphate of Iron in doses to suit the age of the patient.

In cutaneous troubles arising from a scrofulous diathesis, the use of Bromodyne alone is indicated. In cases where there is a constitutional taint of Syphilis or a suspicion of this, or in cases where it is apparent it is of more recent origin, the Elixir Iodo should be administered, with the addition of Hydrargyri Bichloridum, depending upon the age and condition of the patient, we have found that 1-32 of a grain to a drachm of Elixir Iodo, giving two drachms three times a day after meals—ordinarily sufficient to meet the indications in such cases.

DIPLOMA

AWARDED BY THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE

FOR

BROMO-CHLORALUM.

“We consider it of great value as being *Non-Poisonous* and *Inodorous*, and can recommend it especially for medical and general household purposes, when DISINFECTION and DEODORIZATION is called for.”

F. A. P. BARNARD,

President.

JOHN E. GAVITT,

Recording Secretary.

CARD.

The question is asked if the Bromo prepared by this Company is the original article, and we desire to say that all the trade marks and formula were properly transferred to us, and that we are now the sole proprietors of the original article.

BROMO CHEMICAL CO.

Sewer Gas in Houses.


Professor CHARLES F. CHANDLER, President of the Board of Health of New York City, said in an article published in the *New York World* February 21, 1878:

"Sewer gas is composed of the products of putrefaction. These are *carbonic acid, sulphureted hydrogen, sulphide of ammonium, marsh gas, nitrogen* and various alcohols and compound ethers, the exact nature of which has never been determined. In addition to these dead products there exist in sewer gas the germs of minute fungoid plants and animals, which are endowed with a power of infinite reproduction when they fall into a soil favorable to their development. In this reproduction of the fungoid germs lies the great danger to health from sewer gases.

"Sewer gas, when inhaled in small quantities for a length of time, produces the condition known as *malaise*. There are no well-defined symptoms of disease, but the subjects complain of lassitude, headache, indisposition to exertion and a vague feeling of being unwell. People never suspect the cause of this *malaise*.

"Sewer gas aggravates all diseases. Ordinary cases of disease which should be mild in their nature and of brief duration do not pass off as they should.

"Houses of the first class are more liable to be infected by sewer gas than tenement houses or dwellings occupied by poorer people, for the reason that in the better houses the plumbing is more elaborate and the pipes are provided with many more traps. Every additional trap furnishes a probable point of leakage. There are houses in which sewer gas is present, and in which it cannot be detected by any offensive odor. One house may be infected by exhalations from a sewer owing to its defective plumbing, and although the adjoining building may be faultless in this respect it may become permeated with gas from the neighboring house."

 Bromo-Chloralum, by its chemical action on all gases, decomposes them and renders all poisonous gases innocuous without substituting one bad odor for another, and being non-poisonous does not affect the most sensitive lungs.

BROMO-CHLORALUM

IS

ODORLESS, NON-POISONOUS, SAFE.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

Styptic, Antiseptic, Alterative, Deoderizing and Disinfecting.

INTERNAL ALTERATIVE.—Used internally with perfect safety to allay irritation, inflammation and affections of the mucous surfaces and ulceration of the throat and bowels; in Scarlet Fever give two drops every two hours; this will abort the disease in most cases.

EXTERNAL USE.—As a wash in Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever, and any contagious disease, to neutralize the specific poison thrown to the surface and prevent its absorption into the system.

AS A CARGLE.—In Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Canker, Catarrh and Bad Breath. In these affections swallow a few drops in water.

TO REMOVE BAD ODORS AND FOUL CASES, AND TO DISINFECT SICK ROOMS, suspend large cloths moistened with Bromo diluted; and for Fœtid Ulcers, Cancers, and offensive discharges, wash with it diluted.

Bromo-Chloralum should be used in all Contagious Diseases. It is highly concentrated for convenience of transportation. **One Pint Bottle,** diluted with water, will make **twelve pints** of proper strength for use.

BROMO CHEMICAL CO.,

24 LIBERTY STREET,

NEW YORK.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price, 50 Cents.